ANALECTA DE XII. *Primis Cæsaribus.*

SELECT AND Choyce Obſervations

Concerning the twelve firſt

CÆSARS

Emperours of ROME.

The ſecond Edition Corrected, and inlarged, and an Advertiſement to the Reader, with Six more Emperourr annexed thereunto.

By *Edward Leigh*, a Member of the Houſe of COMMONS.

Certaine choice *French* Proverbs, Alphabetically diſpoſed and Engliſhed, added alſo by the ſame Author.

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TO THE RIGHT
WORSHIPFVLL
and his loving Father
HENRY LEGH
Eſquire.

Loving Father:

HOW much I am obliged unto you both for my being and well-being, I deſire now to teſtifie unto the world; for though to requite your love and boun-

ty, be not within the ſpeare of my *Activity, yet ſince the Apoſtle *commandeth Children to learne to requite their Parents, and Nature it ſelfe hath taught the unreaſonable * Creatures this leſſon, I ſhall endeavour, (God aſſiſting me with his grace) to pay that three-fold debt, of reverence, obedience, and gratitude, which all children owe to their Parents: As *Æſchines* therefore, when

*Quicquid eſt, quod dat Patri Filius, utiq; minus eſt, quia hanc ipſam dandi facultatem Patri debet. Sencca *lib.* 3. *de Beneficiis. Patribus & Diis non poſſumus retribuere æqualia Ariſt.* 8. *Ethic*

ἀμοιβὰς ἀποδόσεως; 1 Tim. 5. 4.

*The Fowle which teacheth children to requite their Parents is the Storke. She is called Storke from στοργὴ

Naturall affection, and ſhe is called περιστερὸς hence commeth ἀντιπελαργεῖν when children ſtudy to requite their Parents.

he

he ſaw his fellow Schollers give great gifts to *Socrates* (being poore, and having nothing elſe to beſtow) did give himſelfe to *Socrates*, profeſſing to be wholly devoted unto him: ſo I ſhall ever devote my ſelf unto your ſervice, to whom (next under God) I owe my ſelfe, and thoſe abilities I have, both naturall, and which through Gods bleſſing upon your liberall education, by a double apprentiſhip in two * famous and flouriſhing Societies I have acqui-

* Magdalen-Hall in *Oxford*, and the Middle Temple in *London*.

acquired. To expreſſe therefore my due obſervance, and gratefull recognition of your former care, and coſt, and withall to give you ſome account of the fruitfull ſpending of my time, I here preſent unto you ſome *Choyce obſervations* concerning the *twelve firſt Cæſars, Emperours of Rome.* A worke (as I conceive) both delightfull, & uſefull, & therefore to you (I hope) not unwelcome; as Geographers expreſs the whole world

in

in a little Map, ſo have I laboured Graphically to deſcribe theſe great Monarchs of the world in a little modell, neither ſtrictly tying my ſelf to any one Hiſtorian, nor relating all the paſſages of their lives, but excerping out of the moſt principall * Authors, ſuch things of them as were moſt memorable. Amongſt all which Writers (though I confeſſe *Tacitus* his ſtile is elegant, and full of wiſe ſententious * Apothegmes

*Tertul. Euſeb. Eccleſ. Hiſt. Joſephus, Plutarke. Taciti Hiſt. & Annal. Aurel. Vict. Eutropius, Pliny, Solinus, Seneca, Macrob. Saturn. Suetonius, with Caſaub. Animadverſ. Eraſ. Apotheg. & Chiliad.

* Eſt oratio Taciti mirum in modum arguta, & prudentiæ plena Bodin. lib. 4. de Method. Hiſtor.

mes) I have chiefly followed *Suetouius* 1. because my worthy * Tutor (whose memory I shall ever honour) made choice especially of that History to read to his Pupils. 2. Because his Phrase is pure & polite, aud himselfe a faithfull Historian: Of whom it is recorded (as I think) by *Erasmus*, that he wrote the lives of the Romane Emperours, *prosus eâ libertate, quâ ipsi vixerunt*, with the same freedome that they lived. *Alex. ab Alex. Genial.*

* Mr. *William Pemble.*

nial. dier. lib. 1. *cap.* 1. calleth him *ſinceriſſimum. Scriptorem*, and *Ludov.* **Vives*, *incorruptiſſimum.* And I deſire to write as freely & unpartially of them, ſince I may ſay of them all, as *Tacitus* doth of ſome of them, that they were *Mihi nec beneficio nec injuria cogniti*; only I ſhall herein faile, that I write not of theſe Emperours *Stilo Imperatorio*, with a high and

* *Suetonius Tranquillus Græcorum & Latinorum Scriptorum diligentiſſimus, atque incorruptiſſimus, res duodecim Cæſarum videtur mihi integerrimè exponere qui in optimis Principibus nec vitia, nec ſuſpitio es vitiorum tacet: in peſſimis vero colores virtutum non diſſimulat. Ludov. Vives de tradend. Diſcipl. lib.* 5. *Tranquillè & æqualiter Fluit, rebuſq; unicè addictus Orationis ornamenta non negligens, ſed ſecurùm præterit, & tamen hunc ipſum ornatum velut umbram non id agens tradit. Famian: Strada. lib.* 2. *Prolus. Hiſtor.*

lofty

lofty ſtile. *Julius Cæſar* is here placed in the fore-front, he being the firſt Emperour. For this title was at the firſt given unto him, that had fought valiantly for his country & ſlaine many enemies; *Julius* * *Cæſar* (having brought the greateſt part of the then known world into the ſubjection of the Romans) was the firſt that was ſaluted by the title of abſolute Emperour, and all the Emperours ſucceeding were called *Imperatores* & *Cæſares* from him,

* Nature meant *Cæſar* for a Conquerour, when ſhe gave him both ſuch courage, and ſuch courteſie, both which put *Marius* into a maze. *They which durſt ſpeake to him,* (ſaid he) *were ignorant of his greatneſſe; and they which durſt not, were ſo of his goodneſſe.*

Mat.

Mat.22.21. They were after called *Auguſti*, from *Octavius*, the ſecond Romane *Cæſar*, who revived the good lawes, and reformed the bad. But the Emperours ſucceeding him, having more care to be great then good, rather raged then reigned, and the decrees of ſome of them *viz. Tiberius* and *Caligula*, are witily termed *furores, non judicia. Quatuor Principes ferro interempti* (ſaith *Tacitus* in his Hiſtory) foure of theſe Emperours were ſlaine

ſlaine with the Sword, *Galba*, *Otho*, *Vitellius*, *Domitian:* which three firſt *Plutarch* compareth (in regard of their ſhort reigne) to Kings in a Tragedy, which laſt no longer then the time that they are repreſented on the ſtage. *Julius Cæſar*, & *Caligula* were alſo ſlain, *Claudius*, and *Titus* were poiſoned, *Nero* ſlew himſelfe, **Auguſtus* dyed in a complement, *Tiberios* in diſſimulation, *Galba* with a ſentence, *Veſpaſian* with a jeſt, yet he died peaceably in his Bed,

* *Auguſtus Cæſar* dyed in a Complement; *Livia, Conjugii noſtri memor, vive, & vale.* *Tiberius* in diſſimulation; as *Tacitus* ſaith of him. *Jam Tiberium vires & corpus, non Diſſimulatio deſerebant.* *Veſpatian* in a Ieſt, fitting upon the ſtoole, *Ut puto Deus fio.* *Galba* with a ſentence, *Feri, ſi ex re ſit Populi Romani*; holding forth his Necke.

Bacons laſt Eſſayes in 4.

Bed, which no Empyrour ſince *Auguſtus* ever did. The * Heathens ſhadowed the ſtinge of conſcience by the Eagle or vulture that feed upon the heart of *Prometheus*, and by three Virgius which they called Furies, following men in a hideous forme, with burning torches in their hands, which ſome of the worſt of theſe Heathen Emperours really felt after their bloody cruelties, and verified that old * Maxime, he muſt needs feare many, whom

* *Macrob. lib. 1. in ſomn. Scipion.*

* *Timeo incuſtoditos aditus, timeo & ipſos cuſtodes.*

whom many feare. *Caligula (though he contemned the gods, as they called them, yet at the leaſt thundering and lightening would runne under his bed, and cover his head. * *Nero* that monſter of Mankinde having killed his Mother *Agrippina*, could never after endure the worme and ſting of conſcience for his foul fact, but confeſſed that he

*See in the Booke of him, and *Domitian.*

**Dion* in *Nerone.*

* Our Engliſh Chronicles report of King *Richard* the third, that having imbrued his hands in the Blood of two Orient Princes, he never after had quiet in his minde, his body was privily fenced, his hand ever upon his Dagger, his countenance grimme and gaſtly, his ſleep unquiet, for he rather ſlumbred than ſlept. The night before the Battel fought in Boſworth Field, he dreamed a terrible dreame. *Credo non erat ſomnium, ſed Conſcientia ſcelerum. Polyd. Virgil.*

was

was often haunted with the apparition of his Mothers Ghoſt, and tormented alſo with ſcourges, and burning torches of the Furies. We may take notice of many Morall vertues alſo in the beſt of theſe Heathens, *Julius Cæſar*, *Auguſtus*, *Veſpaſian*, & *Titus* that mirrour of humanity, and ſee in them the truth of that old Maxime, *Magiſtratus virum indicat*, a place ſheweth the man, & it ſheweth ſome to be better, ſome to be worſe. It was

was ſaid of *Caligula*, that there was never better ſervant and worſe Maſter: *Omnium conſenſu capax Imperii, niſi imperaſſet*, ſaith *Tacitus* of *Galba*: but of *Veſpaſian* he ſaith, *Solus Imperatorum Veſpatianus mutatus in melius*. But leaſt I ſhould be upbraided with the city of *Myndus*, for making my Porch too bigge, here will I caſt Anchor, ever remaining

Your dutifull Sonne to command

EDVVARD LEIGH.

Julivs Cesar.

THe *Julij* were ſo called (ſaith *Alex: ab Alex:*) *à primâ barbæ lanugine*, from the firſt wooll or down of the beard. Others think the name of the *Julij* came from *Julus Aſcanius*, the Sonne of *Æneas*.

Gen. dier. lib. 1. c. 9. Ἰούλος in Gr. (ſaith he) ſignifieth *Primam in mento lunuginem.*

At puer Aſcanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo.

Virg. lib. 2. Æneid.

He reformed the Kalender which was then confuſed, and framed the whole yeare juſt unto the courſe of the Sunne, that it ſhould containe 365. dayes, and appointed that every fourth yeare a whole day ſhould be inſerted. Therefore we call our yeare *Annum Julianum*, and the Kalender which

Annum ad curſum Solis accommodavit. Sueton.

He was borne in that Month.

we uſe *Calendarium Julianum*, and that Moneth which was by them called *Quintilis*, becauſe it was the fifth Moneth, is now called *July* in honour of him.

For his other name *Cæſar*, there are different opinions of the originall of it. Some derive it *A cæſijs oculis*, from his grey eyes. But *Suetonius* * refutes that, and ſaith, he had black eyes. Others ſay he was ſo called *à Cæſarie*, from a buſh of haire with which he was borne. Some ſay he was ſo called, *à Cæſo Matris utero*, becauſe he was cut out of his Mothers wombe: although *Feſtus Pompeius* thinkes, ſuch are rather to be called *Cæſones*, and *Caſaubon* * rejecteth that Etymologie. Others derive it *à Cæſo Elephanto*, from his Grand-fathers killing an Elephant, which in the Carthaginian tongue is called *Cæſar*. *Sigonius* ſpeakes much of it, but

*Sueton deſcribes him to have been, *Nigris vegetiſque oculis micantibus*, of a black quick ſparkling eye. *Primus Cæſar, à cæſo Matris utero dictus.*

* *Animadverſ. in Sueton. Alex. ab Alex. Gen. dier. l. 1. c. 9. Beckman de Orig. Lat. in.*

but ſo that it ſhould ſeeme to be *ambiguæ fidei*, and therefore I ſhall leave it undetermined.

He was tall of ſtature, white, and cleare of complexion, ſomewhat full faced, his limbs were well truſſed, and in good plight, his eyes blacke, lively, and quick. He was alſo very healthfull, ſaving that in his latter dayes he was given to faint, and ſwoone ſuddenly. *Comitiali quoque morbo bis inter res agendas correptus eſt*, ſaith *Suetonius*, twice in the midſt of his Martiall affaires, he was ſurprized with the falling ſickneſſe, which he ſtileth *Morbum comitialem*, either becauſe it chiefly invadeth, and ſeizeth on men in *Comitiis*, in popular Aſſemblies, or becauſe their *Comitia*, their Parliaments or Aſſemblies were diſſolved, and broke up by occaſion thereof, if any chanced to fall ſick of that diſeaſe, they reputing ſuch an

Formâ omnium civium excellentiſſimus, vigore animi acerrimus, munificentiæ effuſiſſimus. Paterculus.

Seu inter res gerendas. i. e. cum aciem ordinaret. Plutarch. Whiles he was ſetting his Army in battaile ray.

Fuchſ. Inſtit. Medic. l. 3. Sect. 1. c. 11.

accident to be a ſiniſter preſage.

Eſt Morbi ſpecies ſubiti cui nomen ab illo eſt,
Quod fieri nobis ſuffragia juſta recuſant.
Sæpe etenim membris acri languore caducis,
Concilium Populi labes horrenda diremit.

In Eloquence and warlike feats together, he either equaled, or excelled the glory of the very beſt.

Imperatoriam Majeſtatem non ſolùm armis decoratam, ſed etiam legibus oportet eſſe armatam, ut utrumque tempus, & bellorum, & pacis rectè poſſit gubernari. Juſtinian. Proœm. Inſtitut.

He held a Sword in one hand, and a Booke in the other, with this Motto, *Ex utroque Cæſar*, Emperour by both.

He was counted the ſecond man for Eloquence in his time, and gave place to the firſt, becauſe he would be the firſt and chiefeſt man of warre, and Authority. *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* writeth thus of him: *Duæ ſunt aquilæ ſolæ in natura rerum, altera bellicæ laudis, altera literariæ*

literariæ, illa potentiæ, hæc ſapientiæ, Cæſar & Ariſtotles. Exercit. 94. Sect. 2.

Paterculus reckoning up the famous wits of thoſe times ſaith, *Et proximum Ciceroni Cæſarem.* Nay *Cicero* himſelfe in his Catalogue of Orators to *Brutus*, * ſaith, He cannot ſee any to whom *Cæſar* might give place, and he highly commends him in his Oration *pro Marcello. Eſt ejus viri pura oratio, ſine fuco ac calamiſtris, ornata, vel Romanus vel Atticis Muſis digniſſima. Lipſius. Aulus Gellius ſcribit Cæſerem ſermonis fuiſſe præter alios ſuæ ætatis caſtiſſimi.*

Summis Oratoribus æmulus. Tacitus. He was *Cicero's* rivall in Eloquence.

* *Illum omnium. Ferè Oratorum, latinè loqui elegantiſſimè,* ſaith *Atticus* there of him. *Cæſar quotidiano ſermoni egregiè utiliſſimus, cui Cicero laudem tribuit puri, & incorrupti Sermonis Latini, Lodov. Viv. lib. 3. de tradend. Diſcipl.*

He left Commentaries of his owne Acts, touching the Gaule warre, and the Civill warre, which (Sir *Francis Bacon* * ſaith) is the beſt Hiſtory of the world. King *James* ex-

* Advance of Learn.

Βασιλ Δωρ.

l. 2. Commentarios quoſdam ſcripſit rerum ſuarum valde quidem probandos, nudi enim ſunt, recti, & venuſti, ſanos quidem homines à ſcribendo deterruit. Cicero de clar. Orat.

horting his Son to the ſtudy of Hiſtory, above all prophane Writers commendeth this Booke of *Cæſars* to his reading, both for the ſweet flowing of the ſtile, and the worthineſſe of the matter it ſelfe.

Scribere & legere ſimul dictare, & audire accepimus: Epiſtolas verò tantarum rerum quaternas pariter librariis dictare, aut, ſi nihil aliud ageret, ſeptenas. Plin. Natural. Hiſt. lib. 7. c. 25.

He could at one time reade, and write, heare, and indite, and if he did nothing elſe, he could dictate to 7. Actuaries or Penmen at once.

Speed Chron.

In his Enterpriſes he was both valiant and fortunate, and therefore ſingled out for an Idea, or patterne of an abſolute Generall, eſpecially for foure Military properties very reſplendent in him. Firſt, laborioufneſſe in his Affaires. Secondly, courage in his dangers. Thirdly, induſtrious contriving of what he undertook. Fourthly, quicke diſpatch in accompliſhing what he had once begun.

Lucan.

Nam Cæſar in omnia præcepe
Nil actum credens, ſi quid ſuper-
eſſet agendum. Suetonius

Suetonius affirmeth, that *Cæsar* did ever march formoſt before his troopes, and moſt commonly bare-headed, and on foot, whether the Sunne ſhined, or it rained. *Tully* reports of him, that he was never heard to ſay to his Souldiers, *Ite illuc*, goe forth thither, as if they ſhould goe forth upon ſervice, and he tarry behind in his Tent, but * *Venite huc*, Come ye hither.

——— *Iguave, venire.*
Te Cæſar, non ire jubet.

Pertinax was wont to ſay to his Souldiers, *Militemus*, and Severus Septimus *laboremus*, *Livie* bringeth in *Valerius Cortinus* thus ſpeaking: *Facta mea, non dicta vos milites ſequi volo, nec diſciplinam modò, ſed exemplum etiam à me petere.*

Under his conduct were ſlain Eleven hundred, foure ſcore, and two thouſand enemies. He fought in pitched Field two and fifty times, ſaith *Solinus*,

As you ſee me doe, ſo doe ye, * Judg. 7. 17. One ſaith the like of *Trajane*, that in all hazards and perills, he never ſaid unto his Captains Goe, but let us goe; Doe, but let us doe.

Lucan. l. 5. v. 487.

Solinus. The two principall men of the world, *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, have ſlaine each of them (as *Pliny* reporteth) more then a million of men.

Signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit. Plin. Natural. Hiſt. lib. 7. c. 25.

nus, fifty ſaith *Pliny*, and never was ſo much as in any hazard ſave only twice.

He took 1000 Townes, conquered 300. Nations.

He Conquered all *France*; *Germany*, diſcovered us *Brittaines*, and made us Tributary, and triumphed five times in *Rome* with unſpeakeable admiration.

Suetonius. Nec vana de ſe prædicatio eſt Cæſaris, antè victum hoſtem eſſe quam viſum. L. Flor.

Iam celer in agendo, & conſulta exequendo, ut perſæpe nuntios de ſe, prævenerit. He is renowned for his celerity in doing, and preventing the very report of his comming.

Having overcome King *Pharnaces*, and being deſirous to advertiſe one of his friends of his quicke expedition in diſpatching that warre, he only wrote three words unto *Anitius* at *Rome*, *veni*, *vidi*, *vici*; I came, I ſaw, I overcame.

Suetonius.

He never put enemy to flight but he diſcamped him, and drave him out of the field : By this meanes he gave them whom he had once diſ-

comfited

comfited no time to bethinke themselves.

In any doubtfull and dangerous service, his manner was to send away the Horses, and his owne with the first, to the end that when all meanes of flight were gone, they might of necessity be forced the rather to stand to it, and abide to the last.

He called not his Souldiers *Milites*, but *Commilitones*: not plaine Souldiers, but by a more pleasing name, Fellow-Souldiers. He maintained them so trim and brave, that he stuck not to set them out in polished Armour, damasked with silver and gold, as well for goodly shew, as becauſe they should in * Battell keepe the same more surely for feare of damage and losse.

He loved them so affectionately, that when he heard of *Tiberius* his overthrow, and the Legions with him: he suffered

Suetonius. So *William* the Conqueror at his arrivall into *England*, burnt the ships which transported his Army. *Lucan* seemeth to have alluded to this: *Bellorum & socii, qui mille pericula mortis.* *Augustus* did much reprove this humour in his Uncle, saying, *Dum affectat carior fieri, auctoritatem Principis emolliverat.* *Aurel. vict.*

* *Suetonius.*

fered the haire of his head and beard to grow long, and would not cut the ſame before he had revenged their Death. By which meanes he both had his Souldiers moſt devoted unto him, and alſo made them truly valiant.

He was ſo entirely beloved of his Souldiers, that to doe him ſervice (whereas otherwiſe they were but like other men in any other private quarrell) if *Ceſars* honour were touched they were invincible, and would ſo deſperately, and with ſuch fury venter themſelves, that no man was able to abide them.

A private Souldier of his, fought ſo valiantly in Brittaine, that by his meanes he ſaved the Captaines, which otherwiſe were in great danger to have been caſt away (being driven into a Bogge) then marching with great paine through the mire and dirt, halfe

It is reported of *Alexander*, that he infuſed ſuch courage into his Souldiers, *Vt illo præſente nullius hoſtium arma, vel inermes timuerunt.* *Ceſars* eye made his ſouldiers prodigall of their blood. *Plutarkes Liues.*

halfe swimming, and halfe a foot, in the end he got to the other side, but left his shield behinde him: *Cæsar* wondering at his noble courage, ran to him with joy to embrace him: but the poore Souldier hanging downe his head, the water standing in his eyes, fell downe at *Cæsars* feet, and besought him to pardon him for leaving his target behind him. Plutarke.

Petronius being taken by *Scipio*, he said he would give him his life, but he answered him againe, that *Cæsar's* Souldiers did not use to have their lives given them, but to give others their lives; and with these words he drew his sword and thrust himselfe thorough.

Cæsar at *Alexandria* being busie about the assault and winning of a Bridge, was driven by a suddaine sally of the enemies to take a Boat, and many besides making haste to Plutarkes Lives.

get

get into the ſame, he leapt into the ſea, and by ſwimming almoſt a quarter of a mile recovered the next ſhip, bearing up his left hand all the while, for feare the writings which he held therein ſhould take wet, and drawing his rich coat-armour after him by the teeth becauſe the enemy ſhould not have it as a ſpoile.

Paludamentum mordicus trahens, ne ſpolio potiretur hoſtis. Sueton.

Milites erant ſagati, Imperatores paludati.

Beholding adviſedly the Image, or portraiture of *Alexander* the Great in the Temple of *Hercules* at *Cales*, at the ſight thereof he fetched a deep ſigh, as being aſhamed that he had yet performed no memorable act at thoſe years, wherein *Alexander* had conquered the whole world.

Plutarke and Suetonius.

i. c. 33.

He was very much diſquieted, and diſmayed with a dreame the very night before: (for he imagined in his ſleep that he had carnall company with his owne Mother) the Divinours and Wizards incited

ted him to the hopes of most glorious achievements, making this exposition of his dreame, that thereby was portended unto him the soveraignty of the whole world; for his Mother whom he saw under him, betokened the subjection of the Earth, which is counted the mother of all things.

Suetonius. *Ita visum interpretari vanissimæ artis auctoribus vanissimis.* *Casaubon. Animadvers.*

There were two Factions in *Rome* at that time, *Sylla* was the chiefe of the one, and *Marius* of the other; *Marius* stood for the people, and *Syllæ* defended the Nobles. *Marius* and all his Confederates were proclaimed Traitors, and enemies to the Common-wealth. *Sylla* determining to kill *Cæsar*, some of his friends told him, that it was to no purpose to put so young a Boy as he was to death: but *Sylla* answered againe, *Cæsari multos Marios inesse*, that there were many *Marii* in that one Boy, implying, that he would be a great

Pluratke, Suetonius.

great enemy unto their ſtate. When the day of Election for *ſummus Pontifex* came, he told his Mother kiſſing him, that that day ſhe ſhould ſee her Son chiefe Biſhop of *Rome*, or baniſhed from *Rome*.

He ſaid, he had rather be the chiefeſt man in a poore Village, then the ſecond perſon in *Rome*.

Lucan. *Nec quenquam jam ferre poteſt*
Cæſarve priorem,
Pompeiuſve parem.

He did extreamly affect the name of King, and ſome were ſet on him as he paſſed by in popular acclamation to ſalute him King; whereupon finding the cry weak and poore, he put it off thus in a kinde of jeſt, as if they had miſtaken his ſirname, *Non Rex ſum, ſed Cæſar.*

He often uſed theſe verſes:

Nam ſi volandum eſt jus, Imperii cauſâ:
Violandum eſt, alijs rebus pietatem colas.

He

He alone managed all the affaires of ſtate: his Colleague or Fellow-Conſull did nothing, in ſo much as divers Citizens pleaſantly conceited, whenſoever they ſigned, ſubſcribed, or dated any writings to ſtand upon records, would merrily put it downe thus; Such a thing was done not when *Cæſar*, and *Bibulus*, but when *Julius* and *Cæſar* were Conſuls: ſetting downe one and the ſame man twice by his name, and ſirname; yea, and ſoone after theſe verſes were commonly currant.

Non Bibulo quidquam nuper, ſed Cæſare factum eſt:
Nam Bibulo fieri Conſule, nil memini.
Cæſar *of late did many things, but* Bibulus *not one:*
For nought by Conſull Bibulus *can I remember done.*

He was ſuch an excellent Rider of a Horſe from his youth,

Equitandi usus Cæsari à pueritia facilis adeò extitit, ut reflexis in tergum manibus, equum velocissimis concitare cursibus sape consueverit. Plutarke. Solinus. Sueton.

youth, that holding his hands behinde him he would gallop his Horse upon the spur. The Horse he used to ride upon was strangely marked, with feet resembling very neare a mans, and the hooves cloven like toes: *The Beast would abide no man else to ride him, and he himselfe was the first that backed him.

*Like to *Alexanders* Bucephalus. *Plutarke.*

When one brought him his Horse to get upon, which he used in Battell, he said unto them, When I have overcome mine enemies I will get upon him to follow the chase, but now let us give them charge. *Benignitate adeò præditus, ut quos armis subegerat; clementiâ magis vicerit.*

Solinus. He gloried in nothing so much (as *Austin* 5. Epist. speakes of him) as in pardoning his enemies, and gratifying his friends.

He was of so good a nature, that such as he subdued by Battell, he more overcame with gentlenesse.

He said the greatest pleasure he tooke of his Victories was, that he daily saved the lives of some

some of his country-men that bare armes against him. *Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. Salust in bel. Catilin.*

He held neuters for his friends contrary to *Pompey*, who held them for enemies. Aurel. Vict.

When *Pompey's* head was presented to him *Uberrimas lacrymas profudit*, he wept bitterly, and caused him to be honourably buried, saying, *Ego Pompeii casum deploro, & meam fortunam metuo*, I lament *Pompey's* fall, and feare mine owne fortune.

Idem dixit, non mihi placet vindicta, sed victoria.

When he found many Letters in *Pompey's* coffers, wherein divers testified their good will unto *Pompey*, and their hatred towards him, he neither read them nor copied them out, but presently burnt them, least being exasperated by them, he should have beene forced to have committed some greater evill. Dion.

When *Pompey's* Images had been throwne downe he caused them to be set up againe,

King *Cotis* having received for a Present many beautifull and rich Vessels, yet fraile and easie to be broken, brake them all, that he might not be stirred to choler when they should happen to be broken.

and *Cicero* thereupon uſed this ſpeech, that *Cæſar* in ſetting up *Pompey's* Images againe, made his owne to ſtand ſurer.

Plutarke in Tullies life. *Pompeii ſtatuas erigendo, ſuas confirmavit.*

When ſome of his friends did counſell him to have a Guard for the ſafety of his Perſon, and ſome alſo did offer themſelves to ſerve him, he would never conſent unto it, but ſaid, It was better to dye once, then alwaies to be afraid of death.

Mori ſatius eſt ſemel, quam timore ſemper torqueri. Plutarke, Sueton.

He ſaid alſo, *Mori ſe, quam timeri malle*, ſaith *Paterculus*, when ſome adviſed him to keep by Armes what he had got by Armes.

When he was hindered by one of the Tribunes from taking ſome of the common Treaſure out of *Saturnes* Temple, and told that it was againſt the Law, Tuſh, ſaid he, Time of Warre, and Law, are two things.

Silent leges inter Arma.

That ſpeech of his was compounded both of terrour and

and clemency, to *Metellus* the Tribune, for *Cæsar* entring into the inner Treasury of *Rome* to take the money there kept, *Metellus* forbad him; whereto *Cæsar* said, That if he did not desist he would lay him dead in the place; and presently taking himselfe up, he added: young man, it is harder for me to speake it then to doe it.

Adolescens dificilius est mihi hoc dicere, quam facere. Magno illi Alexandro, sed sobrio, neque iracundo simillimus, qui semper & somno & cibo in vitam, non in voluptatem vteretur. Paterculus. Plutarke. Suetonius.

He was a spare drinker of Wine, as his very enemies confessed, whence arose that Apothegme of *Cato*, *That of all that ever were*, Cæsar *alone came sober to the overthrow of the state.*

He was the first that devised the way for friends to talke together, by writing Cyphers in letters, when he had no leasure to speake with them for his urgent businesse, and for the great distance from *Rome*.

He said, *Cæsars* wife ought not onely to be without fault,

but alſo without all ſuſpition of fault.

Being certified that *Cato* had ſlaine himſelfe with his owne hands, he ſeemed to be very ſorry for it, and ſaid, O *Cato*, I envie thy Death, becauſe thou didſt envie my glory to ſave thy life.

Plutarch in *Apophtheg. Dixit invidere ſe Catoni mortem, quando ſibi ſalutem invidiſſet.* Plutarke in the life of *Cato.*

Being in a Pinnaſe or ſmall Boat in a great ſtorme, he ſaid to the Maſter of it: *Fellow, be of good cheere, for thou haſt Cæſar and his fortune with thee.*

Cæſarem vehis, & fortunam ejus.

So *Charles* the fifth taking his Horſe to ruſh into the maine battell was requeſted to forbeare, but he anſwered, *An Emperour was never ſhot thorough with a Bullet.*

So *William* the ſecond of *England*, comming to imbarke at Portſmouth, the Maſter told him the weather was rough, and there was no paſſing without iminent danger, *Tuſh*, ſaid he, *ſet forward, I never yet heard of King that was drowned. Dan. Hiſt.* Yet

Yet I may ſay of him as our Chronicler doth of one of our Engliſh Kings, *Inerant illi confuſo quodam temperamento, virtutes magnæ & vitia non iminora.* Camd. in Annal. De Henric. 80.

Suetonius and others, ſpeake of his unnaturall uncleaneſſe, and prodigious prodigality. He ſtole out of the Capitoll 108000. pounds (reduced to our money) in gold at once, gave to *Servilia* a Jewell which coſt him 46875. pounds, owed 195312 5. pounds more then he was worth by his own confeſsion. His ſhewes, and publike Donations, in coſtlineſſe are almoſt invaluable. Plin. lib. 7. c. 25

About the trimming of his body he was over curious, ſo as he would not onely be ſhaven very preciſely, but alſo have his haire plucked. *Circa corporis curam moroſior, ut non ſolùm tonderetur diligenter, ac raderetur, ſed velleretur etiam. Suetonius.*

The chiefeſt cauſe that made him mortally hated was his exceſsive deſire of honour, and his ſleighting the Senators.

When his friends complained unto him of *Antonius* and *Dolabella*, that they intended ſome miſchiefe towards him, he anſwered them againe, *As for theſe fat men, and ſmooth-combed heads*, quoth he, *I never reckon of them, but thoſe pale-viſaged, and carrion-leane people, I feare them moſt*, meaning *Brutus*, and *Caſſius*.

Odi pallidos & Macilentos.

He never refuſed to fight but in his latter daies, being then of this opinon, that the oftner he had gotten victory the leſſe he was to venture, and make triall of fortune: alſo that a victory could gaine him nothing ſo much as ſome diſaſtrous calamity might take from him.

There conſpired againſt him more than threeſcore, the heads of which conſpiracy were *Caſſius*, and *Brutus*. He had faire warning of his death before it came, by many evident prodigies; Fires were ſeen

in

in the Element, and ſpirits running up and downe in the night, and ſolitary Birds at noone dayes ſitting in the great Market-place, as the Bird *Regalious* did fly with a little branch of Lawrell into the Court of *Pompeius*, a ſort of other Birds of divers kinds from out of the Grove hard by purſued after, and there pulled it in peeces.

Or *Regaviolus, quaſi Rex avium. Caſaub. Animadverſ.*

Cæſar ſacrificing to the gods, found that one of the Beaſts which was ſacrificed had no heart, and that was a ſtrange thing in Nature, how a Beaſt could live without a heart.

Nec centum victimis perlitare poterat. Florus, l. 4 Hiſt. Rom. c. 2.

There was a certaine *Southſayer*, that had given *Cæſar* warning long before, to take heed of the day of the *Ides* of *March* (which is the fifteenth of the Moneth) for on that day he ſhould be in great danger That day being come, *Cæſar* going unto the Senate-houſe, and ſpeaking merrily to the

Eo ipſo die dum ad ſenatum iret, libelli conjurationem & conjuratorum nomina indicantes, in manus ipſi traditi.

South-

South-sayer, told him, The *Ides* of *March* were come: So they be, softly answered the *South-sayer*, but yet they are not past.

Plutarch Suetonius.

The night before this Discourse had with the *South-sayer* all the windowes and doores of his chamber did fly open, and his Wife *Calphurnia* dreamed that *Cæsar* was slaine, and that she had him in her armes.

Sueton. He was slaine in *Pompeys* court. *Tribus & viginti vulneribus ad terram datus est, sic ille qui terarum orbem sivili sanguine impleverat, tandem ipse sanguine suo curiam implevit, Luc. Flor. l. 4. Hist. Rom. c. 2.*

He was stabbed with 23. wounds, he onely gave one groane at the first thrust without uttering any words. Some say, That as M. *Brutus* came running upon him he said, *καὶ σὺ τέκνον, And thou my Son.*

All men are of opinion, that such a death befell unto him as he desired, for when he had read in *Xenophon* how *Cyrus* being at the point of death, gave order for his Funerall, he seeing light by so slow and lingering a kind of death, wished to dye quickly and of a suddaine.

The

The very day before he was killed, in a certaine diſcourſe moved at ſupper in *Marcus Lepidus* houſe, upon that point, which was the beſt end of a mans life? He preferred that which was ſuddaine and unlooked for.

He dyed in the 56. yeare of his age: *Et in Deorum numerum relatus eſt*; he was made a god after death (which could not defend himſelfe from death, from cruell murther) and that, *Non * ore modò decernentium, ſed & perſuaſione vulgi*, Not only by their voyce which decreed ſuch honour unto him, but alſo by perſwaſion of the common people.

In the 8th. *Sepnenarie. Plutarch, Sueton. Deum honor principi non ante habetur quam agere inter homines deſierat Tacit.* * *Sueton.* Of this Ceremony of the Apotheoſis or deifying their Emperours, ſee Dr. *Hackwils* Apology of Gods providence, l. 4. Sect. 2.

A Comet ſhined then for ſeven dayes together, ariſing about the eleventh houre of the day, and it was beleeved by thoſe blinde Heathen to be *Cæſars* ſoule, who had been a Comet of combuſtion to the world.

Micat

Horace. lib. 1. Ode 12.

——— *Micat inter omnes, Julium ſidus, velut enter ignes. Luna minores.*

Alſo upon his Image there is a Starre ſet to the very crowne of his head.

Percuſſorum autem fere neque triennio quiſquam amplius ſupervixit, neque ſuâ morte defunctus eſt. Sueton. *Bellares eſt* (*Inquit* Seneca) *Mori ſuâ morte.*

A notable judgement of God upon the unnaturall murderers of their Soveraigne.

Of theſe Murtherers there was not one that either ſurvived him above three yeares, or dyed a naturall death.

All ſtood condemned, and by one miſhap or other periſhed; ſome by ſhipwracke, others by battaile, and ſome againe ſhortned their owne dayes with the very ſame dagger wherewith they had wounded *Cæſar*: *Caſſius*, as *Plutarch* reporteth, and *Brutus* according to *Dion*.

Octavius Augustus.

HE was ſtiled by the name of *Auguſtus*, *i.e.* worſhipfull or ſacred, which they thought to be a name of reverence and Majeſty, becauſe all conſecrated and hallowed places were called *Loca Auguſta*. That Moneth which was by them called *Sextilis*, becauſe it was their ſixt Moneth, is called *Auguſtus* in honour of him, and things of greateſt ſplendour are called, *Auguſtiſſima*. *Julius Caſar* was his great Uncle, but his Father by Adoption. He was called *Octavius* from his Father, and *Auguſtus* from his victory.

Vel ab augurio, vel ab augendo dictus.

A man moſt nobly deſcended; for riches, honour, friends, Empire, fortunate victories, almoſt

almoſt adored; for bodily good things, of comely ſtature, *Forma eximia, & per omnes ætatis gradus venuſtiſſima.* Of moſt amiable viſage, and that alſo majeſticall by his bright and ſhining eyes, *Quibus etiam exiſtimari volebat ineſſe quiddam divini vigoris.* Wherein alſo (as he would haue men beleeve) was ſeated a kinde of Divine vigor: and he joyed much, if a man looking wiſhly upon him, held downe his face, as it were againſt the brightneſſe of the Sunne, therefore a certaine ſouldier turned away his eyes from beholding his face, and he demanding the reaſon why he did ſo, he anſwered; *Qui fulmen oculorum tuorum ferre non poſſum.*

Sueronius. *Oculorum acies clariſſimorum ſyderum modo vibrans. Corpore toto pulcher, ſed oculis magis, Aurel. Vict.*

Sueton.

Aurel. Vict.

His haire was ſomewhat yellow, and his body freckled with ſpots, which his flatterers would have the world beleeve were in forme like ſtarres.

He

He was indeed ſomewhat low, nevertheleſſe of a comely ſtature, five foot and nine inches, the juſt meaſure (ſaith one) of our late famous Queen *Elizabeth*, who as ſhe matched that Roman Emperour in happineſſe, and duration of Reigne, ſo did ſhe likewiſe in the ſtature of her body. Cities were called *Cæſareæ* in honour of him, ſo in hononr of our Virgin Queen was there a Country called *Virginia*.

Sueton. His ſhooes were underlaid ſomewhat with the higheſt, that he might ſeeme taller then he was. *Calciamentis altiuſculis utebatur; ut procerior quam erat videretur, Suetonius.*

Auguſtus Imperii formator, ne Dominum quidem dici ſe volebat.

Auguſtus the founder of the Roman Empire (for his Father *Cæſar* was but *Metator* rather then *Imperator*, the chalker of it out, then the ſetter of it up) This great man would not be called Lord. Upon the ſame day that our Saviour was borne: he forbad them by Edict to call him Lord, that all Lordſhip might be aſcried to him.

Tertul. Apol. c. 34.

Oroſ. lib 7. c. 2

Oroſius.

In

In his time our Saviour was borne, *Imperante Augoſto natus eſt Chriſtus, imperante Tiberio crucifixus.* He conſulting with the Oracle of *Delphos* about his Succeſſour, received this anſwer:

Puer Hebræus diis beatis imperans, jubet me;
Hanc domum linquere, & rurſus in orcum reverti:
Quod ſupereſt, abi tacitus, ex aris noſtris.

Whereupon *Auguſtus* comming home in the Capitoll erected an Altar, and thereon in Capitall letters cauſed this inſcription to be ingraven, *Hæc eſt Ara Primogeniti Dei.*

Totus orbis) *ad verbum Tota habitabilis, ita ut ſubaudias Terra*, A Hyperbolicall ſpeech.

He is mentioned in the Scripture, *Luke* 2. 1. There came an Edict from *Auguſtus Cæſar* that all the world ſhould be taxed, *i. e.* all the Provinces ſubject to the *Roman* Empire, for the *Romans* called themſelves Lords of the whole world.

He

He made not warre upon any people without juſt and neceſſary cauſes, his ſaying was, *That neither battell nor warre was to be undertaken, unleſſe there might be evidently ſeene more hope of gaine then feare of damage.* He likened ſuch who ſought after ſmall commodities with great danger unto thoſe that Angle with a golden hooke, which if it be broken off, no draught of Fiſh whatſoever is able to make amends for the loſſe. That was a prudent advice of *Henry* the fourth K. of *France*, to *Henry* the third his Brother, who would needs with thoſe ſmall forces they had, ſalley out of Tours upon the great Army of *Charles* Duke of *Mayen*; *Sire* (quoth he) *N'hazardons pas un double Henry, contre un Carolus, i. e.* Let us not venter a double Ducket for a ſingle penny. He was ſo troubled and aſtoniſhed at the Relation of a Foyle and overthrow

Nulli Genti ſine juſtis, & neceſſariis cauſis bellum intulit. Sueton. *Bellum eſt Iuſtum, quod neceſſarium eſt, & arma ſunt pia, quibus nulla niſi in armis relinquitur ſpes.* Livie Decad. 1 Lib. 9.

overthrow from *Varus*, that for certaine moneths together he let the haire of his beard and head grow ſtill, and wore it long, yea, and otherwhiles would run his head againſt the doores, crying out, *Quintilius Varus*, Deliver up my Legions againe, *Suetonius*.

Aurel. Vict. He deemed nothing leſſe beſeeming a perfect and accompliſhed Captaine, then temerity, or raſhneſſe: uſing this ſpeech, *Satis celeriter fiet, quicquid commodè geritur*, That that is done ſoone enough which is done well enough.

Sueton. He was ſo exceedingly delighted with that proverbiall ſaying, *Feſtina lentè*, that he would not onely uſe it frequently in his daily Colloquies, but would inſert it often in his Epiſtles, admoniſhing by theſe two words, that to effect any enterpreſe both the ſpeedineſſe of Induſtry, and the ſlowleſſe of

Aul. Gel. 10. l. 11. c. Macrob. Saturne. lib. 6. Eraſ. Adag.

Dili-

Diligence ſhould concurre.

The City being not adorned according to the Majeſty of ſuch an Empire, and ſubject to the caſualties of Deluges and fires, he beautified and ſet out ſo, as juſtly he made his boaſt, that whereas he found it built of brick, he left it all of Marble.

Vrbem lateritiam accepi, relinquo vobis marmoream. Aurel. Vict. Sueton. Macrob.

Auguſto profluens & quæ Principem deceret, Eloquentia fuit. Tacitus. He had a ready, fluent, and eloquent ſpeech, ſuch as well became a Prince.

Liberalibus ſtudiis præſertim eloquentiæ ita tantum incumbens, ut nullus ne in proelio quidem laberetur dies, qui legerat ſcriberet, declamaret. Aurel. Vict.

Seeing upon a time a number of Citizens clad all in blacke, aſſembled to heare a publick ſpeech, he with great indignation cryed out, Behold.

Romanos rerum Dominos, gentemque togatam.

The Romans, Lords of all the world, and long rob'd Nation.

He never recommended his ſonnes unto the people, but *Suetonius.*

with this clause added thereto.

Si merebuntur. *If they shall deserve.*

He gave charge to the Pretors of Rome, *Ne paterentur nomen suum obsolescere*, *Not to suffer his name to be worne thread-bare.*

Nisi aliquo assidente, nunquam tenebris evigilavit. Sueton. Lib. 2. c. 5.

He would never lye awake in the dark without one sitting by his Beds side.

* *Macrobius* writes of him, that he carried such an entire and fatherly affection to the Common-wealth, that he called it, *Filiam suam*, his owne Daughter, and therefore refused to be called *Dominus*, the Lord, or Master of his Country, and would only be called, *Pater Patriæ*, the Father of his Country, because he governed it not *per timorem, sed per amorem*, not by feare, but by love.

The Senate and people of *Rome* joyntly saluting him by the name of *Pater Patriæ*, he with teares standing in his eyes made answer unto them in these few words; Now that I have (mine honourable Lords) attained to the height of all my vowes and wishes, what remaineth else for me to crave of the immortall gods, but that I may carry with me this universall consent of yours unto my lives end.

He

He would not lightly depart forth of the City, or any Towne, nor enter into any place but in the evening, or by night, for diſquieting any perſon in doing him honour by way of dutifull attendance, *Sueton.*

This was duely obſerved, that how often ſoever he entred *Rome*, no puniſhment that day was inflicted upon any perſon.

Qui cum triſte aliquid ſtatuit, ſit triſtis & ipſe.
Cuiq; fere pœnam ſumere, pœna ſua eſt.

Seneca ſaid of him, *Pœnas dat, dum pœnas exigit, lib.* 1. De Clemen. cap. 10.

He was grieved himſelfe when he pronounced a grievous ſentence, and he thought himſelfe puniſhed when he puniſhed others.

Quiq; dolet, quoties cogitur eſſe ferox.

Rarus quidem ad recipiendas amicitias, ad retinendas conſtantiſſimus.

Aurel. Vict.

He would not ſuddenly entertaine

tertaine a league of friendship with any, but was a constant friend to those he loved,

amare
Nec citò desisto, nec
temerè incipio.
Late ere I love, as long ere I
leave.

His speciall friends were, *Mecenas, Agrippa, Virgil. Propertius.*

Dion reporteth of him that when he gave commandment to take tribute of the *Jewes*, he would not suffer it to be taken from them on their Sabbath, but caused them to delay it till the next day.

He permitted the Jewes to use their liberties.

Ne toro quidem cubuisse ajunt, nisi humil. & modicè instrato. Veste non temerè alia usus est, quam domesticâ, ab uxore & sorore, filia, Neptibusq; confect. Sueton.

He slept but upon a low bed, and the same but meanly spread, and laid with coverlets. He seldome wore any apparrel but of Huswives cloth, made within house by his Wife, his Sister, and Daughter He was a man of very little meat, and fed for the most

He rearmed sumptuous garments, *Vexillum superbiæ nidumque luxuriæ*, the banner of pride and nest of leachery.

part

part on cheat bread and sniall Fishes.

He caused the bones of *Thallus* (who had opened a Letter committed to his trust, to be broken, to the terrour of such untrusty attendants. *Suetonius.*

By one speech he did appease a tumultuous Army, *Vos in venes audite me senem, qui junior senes audivi aliis habent, quem senes juvenem audierunt..* Plutarke, in Apoph.

He had a speciall care to expresse his minde and meaning most plainly, and reprehended *Marcus Antonius* for writing such things, that men did rather wonder at then understand.

It was elegantly said of him, *I hate alike as departing from the meane, both Autiquories, and affectors of novelties.* Suetonius. *Cacozelos & antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos pari fastidio sprevit.*

He did not so much observe Orthographie, *i. e.* the forme and precise rule of writing set downe by Gram-

marians, but ſeemed to follow their opinion who thinke men ſhould write according as they ſpeake.

He could not away ſo much as with the Winter Sun ſhine, and therefore at home he never walked up and downe in the Aire, without a broad-brim'd hat upon his head.

In generall Salutations he admitted the very commons, entertaining the ſuits and deſires of all commers with ſo great humanity, as that he rebuked one of them merrily, becauſe in reaching unto him a ſupplication, he did it ſo timorouſly as if he had been reaching meat to an Elephant. *Auguſtus militem donis, populum annona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, Tacit. lib. 1. Annal.*

Putas te aſſem Elphanto dare. Macrob. 2. lib. Sat. c. 4. Quaſi Elephanto ſtipem. Sueton.

He won the ſouldiers with gifts, the people with proviſion of victuals, and all with the ſweetneſſe of reſt and peace. He

He said of *Tiberius*, *Miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit*, O unhappy people of *Rome*, that shall be under such a slow paire of jawes. By this Enigmaticall speech, he compared the state of the people of *Rome* unto the miserable case of one, whom some savage and cruell beast hath gotten between his teeth, not devouring and dispatching him at once, but there holdeth and cheweth him a long while in exceeding paine; alluding to the secret malice and dreaming nature withall of *Tiberius*.

To expresse the speedy expedition of a thing done hastily he used this Proverb, *Citius quam Asparagi coquantur*. Quicker (would he say) then *Sparages* can be sodden.

Sperages soone sodden, See *Eras. Adag.*

Beholding certaine rich strangers and forrainers at *Rome* carrying whelps of Doggs and Apes in their bosomes, and

and making much of them, he did aske, Whether women brought not forth children in their countries; hereby giving a worthy and Princely admonition to them who doe conſume & waſte upon Beaſts, the naturall affection and love due to men.

Plutarch in the life of *Pericles* he ſaith no more then *Cæſar*, but *Eraſmus* his Apothegmes tooke it to be meant of *Auguſtus*.

When he purpoſed never to doe what he was requeſted, he was wont by way of Proverbe to ſay, That he would doe it, *ad Calendas Græcas*, *i. e.*. in our Engliſh Proverbe, *at latter Lammas*, never.

Sueton. The Greekes had no Calends. See *Eraſ.* Adag.

He was ſo much afraid of Thunder, and Lightning, that he ever carried about with him for a preſervative remeady a Seales * skinne, yea, and whenſoever he ſuſpected there would be any extraordinary

* Or of a Seacalfe, which as *Plinie* writeth, checketh all lightnings. *Tonitrua & fulgura paulo infirmiùs expāveſcebat, ut ſemper & ubique pullem vituli marini circumferret, pro remedio atque ad omnem majoris tempeſtatis ſuſpicione, in abditum & concameratum locum ſe reciperet. Suetonius.*

ſtorme

ſtorme or tempeſt, he would retire himſelfe into a cloſe ſecret roome under ground, and vaulted above head.

In his time warres ceaſed, and learning chiefly flouriſhed. The Temple of *Janus* was then ſhut in *Rome*, peace being generall through the whole world

Aurel. Vict. In the time of war the Temple was open.

Janum Quirini clauſit: Et ordinem.
Rectum, & vaganti frœna licentiæ
Injecit, emovitque culpas,
Et veteres revocavit artes.

Horace. l. 4. Carminum.

Our Saviour was borne in the 42. yeare of his raigne ſay *Epiphanius* and *Euſebius*; 41. ſay *Tertullian*, and *Irenæus*.

Receiving a challenge from *Authony*, he returned him this anſwer, That if *Anthony* had a diſpoſition to dye, or were weary of his life, there were waies enough elſe to death beſides that. Thus the challenge was rejected, and yet his

He bid *Catullus* the railing Poet to ſupper to ſhew that he had forgiven him.

his Honour untainted.

Macrob. Saturn. l. 2. c. 4.

Affectabat jocos, ſalvo tamen Majeſtatis pudoriſq; reſpectu. He was very pleaſant, and had both an excellent dexterity in breaking of Jeſts, and was very patient likewiſe in bearing of flouts. *Probroſis in ſe dictis arriſit.* He made himſelfe merry with reproachfull ſpeeches touching himſelfe, therein manifeſting his clemency, and alſo his wiſedome.

Seneca.

Convitia ſi iraſcare, agnita videntur ſi ſpreta exoleſcunt. Tac.

Macrobius reporteth of him, that when he heard that at the commandment of *Herod*, all the children of *Syria* under two yeares old were ſlaine, and that in the ſtirre his owne ſon was alſo ſlaine. *Melius eſt (inquit ille) Herodis porcum eſſe quam puerum. I had rather* (ſaith he) *be Herods ſwine than his ſon.*

l. 2. Saturn. c. 4

Mat. 2. 16.

For his Jewiſh devotion prohibited him to deale with ſwine, but not Religion, nor reaſon, nor nature could protect thoſe Innocents from ſlaughter.

He commanded *Herennius* a diſſolute young man to depart out of the Camp, and when he ſubmiſſively entreated him not to ſend him home, alleadging

leadging that he could not tell what to say to his Father, he answered, *Dic me tibi displicuisse*, say, that I displeased thee.

Macrob. ib. *Quoniam pudebat adolescentem fateri quibus ipse Cæsari displicuisset, Cæsar per misit ut sermonem inverteret & culpam in ipsum conferret.* Eras. Apotheg.

When *Pacuvius* did *Petere ab eo congiarium*, and said, That it was commonly spoken among men, that he had given him a great deale of money, *Sed tu, inquit, noli credere.*

Macrob. *ubi suprâ.*

Galba, who had a crooked back pleading before him, and often saying, *Corrige in me si quid reprehendis*, If you finde any fault in me correct it; *Augustus* answered, *Ego te monere possum, corrigere non possum*, I can but admonish thee, I cannot correct thee.

Macrob. Satur

Being entertained by one at a Banquet very meanely and and sparingly, after all was finished he departed, and at his farewell only whispered this in his eare, *Non putabam me tibi tam familiarem*, I did not think we had been so familiar.

When one tilled the place Id. Ib.

where

where his Father was buried, hẽ ſaid, *Hoc aere eſt monumentum Patris colere.*

This counſell was given him, that when the object and occaſions of Choler were in his eye, he ſhould not be moved before he had pronounced over the letters of the Alphabet.

He was cholericke by nature, but his patience in bearing of bitter Jeſts deſerved much to be commended. A certaine Countrey-man came to *Rome*, who did much reſemble him in outward feature, in ſo much that all mens eyes were caſt upon him, and *Auguſtus* hearing of it, cauſed him to be brought before him, asking him this queſtion, Whether his Mother had ever been at *Rome*, the young man anſwered, No, but his Father had oftentimes.

He ſitting between *Virgil* and *Horace*, being asked by one what he did, he anſwered, *Sedeo inter ſuſpiria, & lachrymas, per ſuſpiria intelligens Virgilium ſuſpirabundum, & per lacrymas Horatium lippientem.*

He hearing that a certaine Gentleman of *Rome* (who was deeply

deepely indebted.) did ſleepe moſt ſecurely, deſired to buy the Bed whereupon he reſted; it ſeeming a matter of much marvaile to him, that one fallen into ſo deepe arrerages could take his reſt ſo well.

Habenda eſt ad ſomnum culcitra, in qua ille cum tantum deberet, dormire potuit. Macrob Sat. l. 2. c. 4.

When a ſouldier bragged too much of a great ſcarre in his forehead, he asked him if he did not get it when he looked back as he fled.

At tu cum fugies, nunquam poſt te reſpexeris?

He wrote a Tragedie called *Ajax*, which afterwards (becauſe it diſpleaſed him) he blotted out with a ſpunge. Therefore when *Lucius* a writer of Tragedies, asked him what his *Ajax* did, *Cæſar* very wittily anſwered, *In ſpongiam incubuit*, alluding to the Argument of the Fable, in which *Ajax* when he knew what things he had ſpoken and done in his madneſſe, lying upon his ſword kild himſelfe. Beſides, the pretty alluſion unto the fabulous Hiſtory of *Ajax*,

Tor-

Torrentius hath obſerved in the word *Spongia* a double ſignification, viz. a *Spunge* called *deletilis*, which writers had at hand, either to wipe and waſh out what miſliked them, or to blur and blot the ſame, whereupon *Martialis* ſaith of it: *Utilis hæc quoties ſcripta novare voles.* And alſo a *Sword*, which addeth the better grace unto the conceit, conſidering that *Ajax* fell upon his own ſword.

Having conquered his enemy, and returning home victorious, amongſt others that came to congratulate his happy conqueſt, there was one holding a Crow, which he had taught to ſay, *Aule Cæſar, Victor Imperator*, God ſave the Emperour, and conquerer. He wondering to ſee the Bird ſo officious, gave a great ſumme of money for him. His fellow workeman to whom none of that liberality came, affirmed, that he had at home ano-

Macrob. Saturn.

ther

ther Crow for *Cæſar*, which he intreated he might bring, being brought, he expreſſed the words which he had learned, *Ave victor, Imperator Antoni* The Emperour being nothing provoked therewith, thought it ſufficient to bid him divide the donative with the other: Being ſaluted in like manner of a Parret, he cauſed him to be bought. This example allured a poore Cobler to try whether he could teach a Crow to uſe the like ſalutation, but he being at great expences in vaine, was wont often to ſay, *Opera & Impenſa periit*, All my paines and charge is loſt; but at the laſt the Crow began to utter the ſame ſalutation, which *Auguſtus* once hearing as he paſſed by, he anſwered, *Satis domi ſalutatorum talium habeo*, I have ſuch ſaluters enough at home.

The Crow remembred to adde that which he had heard his

his Maſter complaining ſay, *Opera & impenſa periit*, at which *Cæſar* laughed, and gave more for him then any of the reſt that he had bought.

Quis expediuit Pſittaco ſuum χαῖρε.
Corvos quis olim concavum
ſalutare,
Picaſq; docuit verba noſtra
conari?
Maniſter artis, ingeniq;
largitor
Venter, negatas Artifex ſequi voces.

Perſius.

He wrote a bitter Satyre againſt a Poet, but he wiped his lips and replyed not, ſaying, *Periculoſum eſt in eum ſcribere, qui poteſt proſcribere.*

Suetonius writeth of him, that he loved the expreſsions of the good will of his friends, and eſpecially ſuch as appeared by ſome Legacy given at their death: but yet whatſoever it was, he would returne it at one time or other to their

their children with advantage.

He wiſhed three things to his Sonne, the favour of *Pompey*, the boldneſſe of *Alexander*, and his owne fortune.

He was not without his vices, being very impatient, ſecretly envious, and openly factious, very deſirous to rule, and much given to dicing.

Though he was a man ſevere enough, yet he did not know the exceeding wantonneſſe of *Julia* his owne daughter, and her open and audacious boldneſſe; but *Suetonius* ſeemes to be of a contrary opinion, for he ſaith, That he was much aſhamed of her, and that once he thought to put her to death. And when a freed woman of his named *Phœbe*, one that was privie to *Julia's* lewdneſſe, knit her owne necke in a halter, and ſo ended her daies, he gave it out, *That he wiſht with all his*

Non tamen vir tantus vitiis caruit. fuit enim paululum impatiens, leviter iracundus, occultè invidus, palam factioſus, dominandi ſupra quam æſtimari poteſt, avidiſſimus, ſtudioſiſſimus aleæ luſor. Aurel. Vict.

heart he had been Phœbe's *Father.*

Out of great indignation againſt his two Daughters, and *Poſthumus Agrippa* his Grandchilde, whereof the firſt two were infamous; and the laſt otherwiſe unworthy, he would ſay, that they *were not his ſeed, but ſome impoſtume broken from him.*

Solinus.

He was almoſt peereleſſe in his Government, yet there are to be found ſo many misfortunes in his life, that a man cannot eaſily diſcerne whether he was more miſerable, or more happy.

Nam ferè quoties audiſſet, citò, aut nullo cruciatu defunctum quempiam ſibi & ſuis εὐθανασίαν ſimilem (hoc enim & verbo uti ſolebat) precabatur. Suetonius.

Bonam mortem putabat celerem, & inſperatam, quæ nullâ ægritudine pulſaret fores: So often as he heard of a man that had a quick paſſage with little ſence of griefe, he wiſhed for himſelfe, and his ſuch *Euthanaſy*, ſuch an eaſie death: He being at the point to dye thus addreſſed himſelfe, called for his looking-

looking-glasse, commanded to have his haire and beard combed: *Et malus habentes corrigi*, his riveled cheekes smoothed up, then asking his friends if he had acted his part well: *Cum ita responderim, vos omnes iguur, inquit, Plaudite.* Suetonius.

Vita nostra sicut fabula, nec refert quam diu, sed quam bene acta sit. l. 15. c. 7.

Aulus Gellius mentioneth, that he sent a letter unto his step-sonne to this effect, Rejoyce with me my Son, for I have past over that deadly yeare and enemy to old age, threescore and three, in which number the sevenths & ninths doe concurre. The Climasterical yeare is fatall.

He lived fifteen yeares after Christ was borne, and dyed in his 76. yeare.

He was beloved of his people, for they erected a statue to *Musas* the Physitian, which in a sickneſſe recovered him, and placed it by *Æsculapius*: and the Senate much honoured him being dead, by consecrating Temples to him at *Rome*,

and in other famous Cities, and all the people much lamented his death, uſing that ſpeech, *Utinam aut non naſceretur, aut non moreretur*, would he had never been borne, or never dyed.

Aurel. Vict.

Paterculus ſaid of the Roman Empire after *Auguſtus* death, when there was ſuch hope of enemies, feare of friends, expectation of trouble in all, *Tanta fuit unius viri Majeſtas, ut nec hostis, neque contra inimicos ejus armis foret*; ſuch was the Maieſty of one man, that his very preſence tooke away all uſe of Armes.

TIBE-

TIBERIUS CESAR 3

LIVIA his Mother, whiles she went with child of him, among many and sundry experiments which she made, and signes that she observed (and all to know whether she should bring forth a Man childe or no) tooke closely an Egge from under a Henne that was sitting, and kept it warme, sometime in her owne, otherwhiles in her womans hands by turns one after another, so long untill there was hatched a Cock-chicken with a notable combe upon the head. And when he was but a very babe, *Scribonius* the Astrologer gave out, and warranted great matters of him,

Tiberius. *Dictus à fluvio Tibere, quòd juxta Tiberim natus esset.*

Suetonius.

him, and namely, that he ſhould one day raigne as Monarch; but yet without the Royall Enſignes, for as yet the Soveraigne power of the *Cæſars* was unknowne.

He was of Perſonage tall, corpulent, big ſet, and ſtrong, of ſtature above the ordinary, broad between the ſhoulders, and large breaſted, faire of complexion, great goggle-eyed, whereby he ſaw ſo clearely as is incredible to report. He uſed both hands alike, his joynts were ſo firme, that with his finger he was able to boare through a greene and ſound table, with a fillop alſo to breake the head of a good big boy; his ſpeech was exceeding ſlow, not without a certaine wanton geſticulation and fumbling with his fingers. *Suetonius.*

He refuſed the Empire a long time, putting on a moſt impudent & ſhameleſſe mind, and

and ſeeming to rebuke his friends encouraging him thereto, as thoſe who knew not what a monſtrous and untamed beaſt an Empire was. He alſo held the Senate in ſuſpence by ambiguous Anſwers, and cratty delayes, when they beſought him to take it upon him, yea and humbly debaſed themſelves before his knees, in ſo much as ſome of them could endure him no longer, and one among the reſt in that tumult cryed out aloud, Let him either doe it at once, or elſe give over quight, and another openly to his face upbraided him in theſe words, *Cæteri, quod pollicentur, tarde præſtant: tu quod præſtas, tarde polliceris.* Whereas other men be ſlack in doing and performing that which they have promiſed, thou art ſlack in promiſing that which thou performeſt. In the end, as if he had been compelled, and complaining

Tiberio ſuſpenſa ſemper, & obſcura verba. Tacitus.

Aut agat, aut deſiſtat. Etaſ. Apophtheg.

Simile eſt Ciceronis iſtud de epicureis 2. de fin. cæteri, (inquit) exiſtimantur dicere melius quam facere, hi mihi videntur facere melius quam dicere.

plaining withall that there was impoſed upon his ſhoulders a miſerable and burdenſome ſervitude, he tooke the Empire upon him.

The cauſe of this holding off, and delay that he made, was the feare of imminent dangers on every ſide, in ſo much as he would often ſay, *Lupum ſe auribus tenere*, he held a Wolfe by the eares.

Dicitur in eos qui ejuſmodi negotio involuuntur, quod neq; relinquere ſit integrum, neque tolerari poſſit. Eraſ. Adag.

He was very patient, when any bad rumours, or ſlanderous Libels were caſt out, either of himſelfe or thoſe about him, and was wont to ſay (how wiſely I determine not) *In Civitate liberâ linguam, mentemque liberas eſſe debere*, That in a free State men ought to have both tongue and thought free.

Eraſ. in Apoph & alii.

Sueton.

He taxed the indiſcretion of the Phyſitions comforting him long after the death of his Sonne, with this anſwer, That he alſo was very ſorry

for

for them, because they had lost that worthy Citizen *Hector*, one dead many hundred yeares before. Suetonius.

He was milde and gracious at the first, and seemed to be enclined to the good of the Common wealth, when the Presidents and Governours abroad gave him counsell to burthen the Provinces with heavie Tributes, and Taxes; he wrote backe unto them, *Boni Pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere*, That it was the part of a good shepheard to sheare his sheep, and not to flay them. That by his owne Example he might put forward the publike frugality; he himselfe at his solemne and festivall suppers, caused oftentimes to be served up to the Board viands dressed the day before, and those halfe eaten, saying, That the side of a wild Boare had in it the same of the whole.

Et Alexander Magnus solitus erat dicere, se odisse Olitorem, qui herbas raditus convelleret.

Et ut parsimoniam publicam exemplo quoque juvaret solennibus ipse cænis pridiana sæpe ac semesa opsonia apposuit, dimidiatumque aprum, affirmans omnia eadem habere quæ totum.

One

One there was who called him *Dominus*, that is, Sir, but he gave him warning not to name him any more by way of contumely. Another chanced to ſay, *His ſacred buſineſſe*, and a third againe, That he went into the Senate, *Auctore ſe*, that is, *by his warrant*, or *authority*. He cauſed them both to change thoſe words, and for *auctore* to ſay; *Juſſore*, that is, By his adviſe and counſell; and in ſtead of ſacred, to put in laborious and painefull.

Quotidiana oſcula prohibuit edicto, item ſtrenarum commercium. He forbad expreſly by Edict the uſuall and daily kiſſes commonly given and taken, likewiſe the intercourſe of New-yeares gifts to and fro.

Suetonius writeth of him, that he did, *Jura omnibus ferè aſylis adimere*, Take away the priviledge of almoſt all their Sanctuaries, becauſe he obſerved the licentious abuſe of them. At

At length he discovered those vices, which with much adoe for a long time he had cloaked and concealed.

He was very cruell, covetous and libidinous. He spent with *Flaccus Pomponius*, and L. *Piso* a whole night, and two dayes out-right in nothing else but eating, and drinking, giving the Province of *Syria* into the Government of the first, and conferring the Provostship of *Rome* on the other, professing even in all his Letters, that they were *Jucundissimi, & omnium horarum Amici*, his most pleasant Companions, and friends at all Assaies. *Propter nimian vini auiditatem.* For his excessive love of wine and hot waters, or because he loved to drinke wine hot, which is delicate. He was for *Tiberius* named *Biberius*, for *Claudius*, *Caldius*, for *Nero*, *Mero*.

Noctem, continuumq; biduum epulando, potandoque consumpsit. Sueton.

Suetonius. *Elegans Paranomasia.* So some played upon the name of *Epiphanes*, and called him *Epimanes*, or mad-man. See *Junius* on 8. *Dan.*

One gives this reason of his Drun-

Drunkenneſſe, becauſe his Nurſe that gave him ſucke would drinke exceedingly her ſelfe, and nouriſhed him with ſops ſoaked in wine.

Le Theatre du monde. l. 2. See after in Caligula and Titus.

A Lombard for drinking in his preſence three Gallons of wine at one draught, and before he took his breath againe was dubbed Knight by him, and Sirnamed *Tricongius*, The three Gallon Knight.

Pliny. l. 14. of Naturall Hiſt. c. 22.

Nor the thrice gallant Knight.

He erected a new Office, *à voluptatibus*, for the deviſing of new pleaſures, wherein he placed *Priſcus* a Gentleman of *Rome*, and one who had been Cenſor.

Nero had an Officer about him who was called *Arbiter Neronianæ libidinis*, Tacit. Annal. l. 16.

He advanced *Sejanus* to the higheſt place of Authority, not ſo much for any good will, as to be his inſtrument for the accompliſhing his wicked purpoſes.

He put to death a Souldier, one of his owne Guard, for ſtealing a Peacocke out of a Garden.

Theodorus

Theodorus Gadareus his Master observing his bloody disposition, called him, *Lutum sanguine maceratum*, A lump of clay soaked in blood; these verses were cast out of him:

Fastidit vinum, quia, jam sitit iste cruorem!
Jam bibit hunc avidè, quem bibit antè merum.
He loatheth wine, and now he after blood doth thirst,
Drinkes this as greedily as wine he dranke at first.

Latinis obstrecta pro concretis simplicitur posita intendunt id quod dicitur; plus enim quam vel sordidum designat, vel sanguineum, eximiè nimirum talem. Mentitur qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dixit. Non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium. Heniss. Exercit. Sac.

He thought simple death so light a punishment, that when he heard that *Carnulius*, one of the Prisoners had laid violent hands on himself, he cryed out, *Carnulius me evasit*, *Carnulius* hath escaped my hands. *Sueton.*

His saying was, *Oderint, dum probent*, Let them hate me so long as they suffer my proceedings to passe. *Sueton.*

Nullus à pœna hominum cessavit dies, ne religiosus quidem ac sacer.

There

There paſſed not a day over his head, no not ſo much as any teſtivall and Religious Holy-day without execution and punishment of ſome: many were accuſed and condemned, together with their Children and Wives. Straight commandment was given, that the neare kinsfolkes of ſuch perſons as were condemned to dye ſhould not mourne and lament for them. No Informer and Promoter was diſcredited, but his Preſentment taken and every crime & treſpaſſe was accounted capitall.

He ſaid to one that requeſted death rather than long impriſonment, *Nondum tecum redii in gratiam*, Thou art not yet reconciled to me that I ſhould ſhew thee ſuch favour. *Suetonius.*

Becauſe Virgins by a received cuſtome were not to be ſtrangled; he cauſed the Hangman firſt to deflowre a Virgin, and then to ſtrangle her. *Tacitus.* *Suetonius.*

Among

Among other kinds of torment he deviſed, that when men had drunke largely of ſtrong wine, their privy parts ſhould be faſt bound with Lute-ſtrings, that ſo for want of meanes to avoyd their Urine they might indure intollerable paine. Suetonius.

Felicem Priamum vocabat, quod ſuperſtes omnium ſuorum extitiſſet. He called *Priamus* happy, in that he over-lived all his Sons and Daughters. Sueton.

He feared Thunder exceedingly, and when the aire or weather was any thing troubled he ever carried a Chaplet or wreath of Lawrell about his neck, becauſe that (as *Pliny* reporteth) is never blaſted with Lightning. See the like in *Auguſtus* his life.

He loved liberall Sciences moſt affectionately, he would doe things better of a ſudden, *Extempore*, than upon ſtudy & premeditation; *Repentinis reſponſionibus, aut conſiliis melior, quàm meditatis.* *Ingenio ad repentina longè acriore.* Aurel. Vict.

He

He was much addicted to Astrologicall predictions, and such curious Arts, so that the greater part of those things which he executed in all his life time was ordered thereby, he gave the more credit to Divination, because in certaine things he had found the conjectures correspondent to truth.

Scribit Plutarchus in Apophthegmatis, Augustum dicere solitum, se Romani Imperii successorem eum esse relicturum, qui nunquam bis de eâdem re consultasset, Tiberium significare volebat.

He seeing *Galba* one day comming towards him, spake thus of him to certaine of his familiars, Behold the man that shall be one day honoured with the Roman Empire.

Josephus, lib. 18. of the Antiquity of the Jewes, c. 8.

Tu quoque Galba degustabis imperium.

Tacit. l. 4. Annal.

He made a Law called *Lex Papia*, by which he forbad such men as were past sixty, or women past fifty to marry, as thinking them insufficient for generation, to which *Lactantius* seemes to allude, thus jesting at the Heathen touching their great god *Jupiter*, How cometh it to passe, that in your Poets salacious *Jupiter* begets

Lib. 1. Divin. Instit. c. 16.

no

no more children, if he past sixty, and restrained by the *Papian* Law?

Many of the Roman *Cæsars* have been transported with selfe-admiration, they have shared the Months of the yeere among them; April must be *Neroneus*, May *Claudius*, *Domitian* will have October, November is for *Tiberius*, by the same token, that when it was tendered to him, he askt the Senate wittily (as *Xiphiline* reports it) *What they would doe when they should have more then twelve Cæsars?*

It is called the Sea of *Tiberius*, *John* 6. 1. from a City on the banke of it of that name, built by *Herod*, in honour of *Tiberius Cæsar*, as *Josephus* writeth in the 18. Booke of his Jewish Antiquities.

Livie, and *Ovid* dyed in the fourth yeare of *Tiberius*. *Eusebius*

Pilate by Letters signified unto him the Miracles of our

Saviour Chriſt, his Reſurrection, and that he was ſuppoſed of many to be God. The Romans had a Law, forbidding any Emperour to conſecrate or ſet up any god, which was not firſt approved by the Senate: for *Tiberius Cæſar* hearing of Chriſts fame, by vertue of that Law moved the Senate to promulgate and relate Chriſt among the number of their gods, who rejected him becauſe he would be God alone, or becauſe contrary to the Law of the Romans he was conſecrated for God before the Senate of Rome had ſo declared and approved him, whoſe folly *Tertullian* thus ſcoffeth; *Apud vos de humano arbitrio divinitas penſitatur, niſi homini Deus placuerit, non erit Deus, homo jam Deo propitius eſſe debet.* That God

In Apologet. They refuſed to doe it ſaith *Euſebius, l.* 2. Hiſt. Eccl. c. 2

Divine power of God in the Doctrine of ſalvation might not need the allowance and commendation of men.

ſhould

ſhould be God if man would let him.

Joſephus a Jew, and an enemy to Chriſt, in his 8. Booke of Antiquities, *c.* 4. ſpeakes the ſame things of Chriſt that *Matthew* doth; that he was a moſt worthy man, if it be lawfull to call him a man (ſaid he) that he wrought many Miracles, and that he roſe from the dead. *Tacitus* and *Suetonius* ſpeake of his Miracles, *Tacitus l.* 15. *Annal. c.* 10. affirmes that he was Crucified under *Pilate* in the time of *Tiberius*, and that *Tiberius* would have put him in the number of his gods. *Plutarch, De interitu Orac.* reports, that under the Reigne of *Tiberius* all the Oracles of the world ceaſed, and that the great god *Pan* (as they ſay) then dyed.

Chriſtus Tiberio imperante per Procuratorem Pontium Pilatum ſupplicio affectus erat.

Our Lord was Crucified in the 15. yeare of his raigne, ſay * *Tertullian*, and * *Lactantius.*

* *Lib. adverſus Judeos.*

* *Lib.* 4. *deverâ ſapientiâ. c.* 10.

But *Luke* the Evangeliſt, 3. *c.* 1. *v.* maketh his Baptiſme to fall in the 15. yeare of *Tiberius* his raigne. So then his Paſſion muſt be in the 18. or 19. for three yeares he preached ſalvation. *Jerome* and *Euſebius*.

The feare of loſing his Office under *Tiberius Cæſar*, whoſe Deputy he was over the Province of *Judea*, made *Pilate* condemne Chriſt, *John* 19. 12, 13. but not long after he loſt his Deputy-ſhip, and *Cæſars* favour, and fled to *Vienna*, where living in baniſhment he killed himſelfe, *Euſeb. Hiſt.* l. 2. *c.* 7.

Romani Cæſares imaginem ſuam imprimebant monetæ tam aureæ, quam argenteæ. Druſius.

Matth. 22. 21. Our Saviour ſaith, *Render unto Cæſar the things that are Cæſars*.

The money declared the ſubjection of their Nation, as if he ſhould have ſaid, If you thinke it abſurd to pay Tribute, be not ſubject to the Roman Empire, but the money

ney declareth that *Cæsar* reigneth over you, and your owne secret allowance declareth that the liberty which you pretend is lost, and taken away. *Jerome* on the place doth well observe, that the name of *Cæsar* is not proper, but Appellative; because from the first Emperour *Julius Cæsar*, all the rest were so called. Yet saith *Gerhard* in his *Harmony*, Christ properly understands *Tiberius*, who then ruled, whose Image the money did beare; to that wicked Emperor Tribute was due, so that charge, 1 *Tim.* 2. 2. was given by *Paul*, even then when *Cæsar* was a persecutor of the Christian Religion.

Austin tells us, He that gave Soveraignty to *Augustus*, gave it also to *Nero*; he that gave it to the *Vespatians* Father & Son, sweetest Emperors, gave it also to *Domitian* that bloody monster, *De civit. Dei. l.* 5. *c.* 21.

Tiberius approved of the Chriſtians Opinions, and threatned Death to them which accuſed them: This came to paſſe (ſaith *Euſebius*) by Divine providence, that the Doctrine of the Goſpell having no rubbe at the firſt, might runne over the whole world.

Dion writes, that a Phœnix was ſeene before the laſt yeare of *Tiberius*, which Bird is an Embleme of the Reſurrection, and ſignifieth that at that time Chriſt roſe from the dead, and that the Goſpell was then ſpread abroad, which affirmeth that the Dead ſhall riſe againe. *Charion. Chron.*

He dyed in the 78. yeare of his age, ſaith *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, and *Aurel. Vict.* 83 ſaith *Eutropius*. It was thought he was poyſoned.

He raigned 23. yeares ſay *Eutropius*, *Suetonius*, *Oroſius* 24. ſaith

* l. 2. Eccleſ. Hiſt. c. 2. He with-held a Legacy from the people of *Rome*, which his predeceſſor *Auguſtus* had lately given, and perceiving a fellow round a dead Corſe in the eare, he would needs know wherefore he did ſo, the fellow replyed, that he wiſhed the departed ſoule to ſignifie to *Auguſtus*, the Commons of *Rome* were yet unpaid; for this bitter jeſt the Emperour cauſed him forthwith to be ſlaine, and carry the news himſelfe.

saith *Aurel. Vict.* 22. yeares, 7. moneths, and 20. daies, *Tertullian* 22. yeares, *Clem. Alexand.* 22. yeares, 7 months, and so many dayes, saith *Dion*, 22. yeares and six moneths, *Josephus*.

He raigned 22. yeares and 7. moneths; but the reason of the different computation, why some give unto him but 22. yeares, some 24. some but 23. is, because some count only the full yeares, some the moneths of his first and last yeare for whole yeares, some put the odde moneths together, and make one yeare of them.

Doctor *Willet*, on the Rom. 22. yeares, 11. moneths, 14. dayes, saith *Eusebius*, as Doctor *Willet* sheweth in his Hexapla on *Dan.* where the account differs from this certaine months, because he followeth *Euseb.* computation there.

He raigned after our Saviours Passion 4. yeares, 11. moneths, and 18. dayes.

The people joyed so much at his death, that running up and downe at the first tidings thereof, some cryed out in this note, *Tiberium in Tiberim*, Let *Tiberius* be cast into *Tiber*, some

ſome offered ſacrifices when they heard of it, and one meeting with his Maſter in ſome publike place, told him in the Hebrew Tongue, The Lion was dead.

GAIVS

CAIUS CALIGULA.

4

SOme ſay this name of *Caligula* was gr-ven him, for a certaine kind of ſhooe called *Caliga*, uſed among men of warre, and worne by him, or he got it by occaſion of a merry word taken up in the Campe, becauſe he was brought up there in the habit of an ordinary and common ſouldier among the reſt.

Suetonius. *Quia natus in exercitu fuerat, cognomentum calceamenti Militaris, i. e. Caligulæ ſortitus eſt. Aurel. Vict.*

Caius Cognomen Caligæ,
cui caſtra dederunt.
Auſon.

He carried himſelfe well before he was Emperour, ſo that it was ſaid of him, *Nec ſervum meliorem ullum, nec deteriorem Dominum fuiſſe*, There was never a better ſervant, and a worſe Maſter. He

He was very tall of ſtature, pale, and wan-coloured, of body ſomewhat groſſe and unfaſhionable, his eyes ſunke in his head, and his Temples were hollow, his fore-head was broad, the haire of his head grew thinne, in all parts elſe he was hairie and ſhagged, and therefore it was a capitall offence, either to looke upon him as he paſſed by from an higher place, or once but to name a * Goat upon any occaſion whatſoever. His face and viſage being naturally ſterne and grim, he made of purpoſe more crabbed and hideous, compoſing and dreſsing it in a looking-glaſſe, all manner of waies to ſeeme more terrible, and to ſtrike greater feare. Being clad oftentimes with Cloakes of needle-worke, and embroidered with divers colours, and the ſame ſet out with precious ſtones; in a coat alſo with long ſleeves, and wea-

* *Suetonius.* It was held *crimen læſe Majeſtatis*, againſt his Imperiall perſon. *Speed. Vultus horridus. Sueton. Torſerat per omnia, quæ in rerum natura triſtiſſima ſunt, fidiculis, Eculeo, igne, vultu ſuo, Seneca. lib. 3. de ira.*

He ſaid, That he did approve of nothing ſo much in his nature as his immodeſty.

wearing bracelets withall, he would come abroad into the City.

On a time esteeming it a thing correspondent to his greatnesse who was Emperor, to exact that superiority on the Sea, which was answerable to his Soveraignty on the Land, being to crosse the Sea between *Puteoli* a City in *Campania*, and *Misenum*, another maritime towne, he caused a Bridge to be built betwixt one Cape of the Sea unto another, for the space of three miles and more, on which he commanded himselfe to be drawne in a Chariot, as if it were answerable to his Dignity.

Sueton. *Novum & inauditum spectaculi genus.*

Some are of opinion that he invented such a kinde of Bridge in emulation of *Xerxes*, who not without the wonder of the world made a Bridge of planks over *Hellespont* an arme of the Sea, somewhat narrower than

than this: Others, that by a bruit blazed abroad of ſome huge and monſtrous peece of worke, he might terrifie *Germany*, and *Britaine*, upon which Countries he meant to make warre.

He maintained his reputation with his Grand-father *Iiberius*, by no meanes but this: he ſhadowed his cruell minde with ſubtill modeſty, and ſhewed not diſcontent either for the condemnation of his Mother, or the baniſhment of his Brethren: *Pari habitu ſemper cum Tiberio, haud multum diſtantibus verbis*. He did imitate him in his Apparrell, in his words, in all things as neare as poſsibly he could.

He ſucceeded *Tiberius* in the Empire, but in cruelty farre exceeded him. Thus far forth as of a Prince (ſaith *Suetonius*) relate we muſt as of a Monſter.

Tacit. lib. 6. Annal.

He uſurped the name of a god, commanding his ſubjects

Suetonius. Aurel. Vict.

to

to dignifie him with more than humane honours, and aſcending the Capitoll, which among all the Temples in *Rome* is moſt religiouſly honoured, he was ſo bold as to ſalute *Jupiter*, and to call him Brother.

——— *Diuûmque ſibi poſcebat honores.*

He ſent *Petronius* with an Army to *Jeruſalem*, commanding him to ſet his ſtatue in the Temple, & if the Jews refuſed to receive it, that thoſe who withſtood him he ſhould put to the ſword, and lead the reſt captive, but partly by *Petronius* his prudence, & through *Ariſtobulus* his interceſsion with him, and King *Agrippa's* with *Caligula* it was hindered. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Antiq c.* 11. *&* 2. *de bello Judaic. c.* 9.

The like is in the 21. *lib.* of *Tacitus*, where he thus writeth of the Jewes, *Sub Tiberio quies, deinde juſſi a Caio Cæſare Effigiem ejus in Templo locare,*

re, arma potius sumpsere, quem motum Mors Cæsaris diremit.

Suetonius. He gave it out openly, that his owne Mother was begotten by Incest, which *Augustus* committed with his owne daughter *Julia*.

Sueton. He caused his Brother *Tiberius* to be slaine, and reserved his Uncle *Claudius* (who was his Successour in the Empire) for nothing else, but to make him his laughing-stock.

Many of honourable ranke were by him put to death, and sawed asunder in the midst, because they had no good opinion of his shewes, or had not sworne by his *Genius*.

An ordinary thing it was at *Rome* to sweare by the *Genius*, as also by the *Fortune*, the health of their Emperours. And what a devout Oath this was, *Per Genium*, that is, the spirit or superintendent Angell of the Prince, which I take to be as much as his owne good

selfe,

ſelfe, as appeareth by *Tertullian*, *Citius apud vos per omnes Deos, quam per Genium principis, pejeratur*, Doct. *Holland* in Annatat. in *Sueton.*

He forced Parents to be preſent at the execution of their owne children. Suetonius.

And when one Father excuſed himſelfe by reaſon of ſickneſſe, he ſent a Licter for him. Another of them immediately after the heavie ſpectacle of his Son put to death, he invited to his owne board, made him great cheere, and by all manner of courteſie provoked him to jocondneſſe and mirth. Sueton.

When his Grand-mother *Antonia* ſeemed to give him ſome admonition, *Memento ait, omnia mihi in omnes licere.*

When he had at one time condemned a ſort of Frenchmen and Greeks together, he made his boaſt, That he had ſubdued *Gallo-græcia*, a Nation

Nation mixt of French and Greekes.

He would not permit any to ſuffer death, but after many ſtroakes given, and thoſe very ſoftly. His Command being generally and commonly knowne, *Ita feri, ut ſe mori ſentiat*, Strike ſo, that they may feele themſelves dying, and endure the paines of an enduring death.

He executed on a time one, whom he had not appointed to dye, by errour only, and miſtaking his name: but it makes no matter, quoth he, for even he alſo hath deſerved death.

A certaine Citizen of Pretours degree, deſired oftentimes from the retiring place where he was at *Anticyra* (into which Iſle he went for his healths ſake) to have his Licence continued; but he gave order he ſhould be killed outright, adding theſe words therewith, That blood letting

ting was neceſſary for him, who in ſo long time had found no good by *Hellebore*, that is, by purging

Being highly diſpleaſed upon a time with the multitude, for favouring the contrary faction to his, would God (quoth he) that the people of *Rome* had but one neck, meaning to chop them off at one blow; over whom the people of *Rome* afterward inſulted, being kild by *Chereas*.

He was wont openly to complaine of the unhappy condition of his time wherein he lived, as not renewned by any publicke calamities, that his Government was like to be forgotten by the calme and proſperous current of all things and therefore he would often wiſh for the overthrow of his Armies, Famine, Peſti-

Hellebor, that groweth in the Iſle *Anycira*, is of moſt effectuall operation, the root is that whereof is made our ſneeſing powder, it purgeeth extreamly by vomit, thereupon ariſeth the Proverbe, *Naviget Anyciram*, that is, *Let him ſayle to Anycira*, applyed to one that is melancholike in the higheſt degree, and little better then mad. See *Plinies* naturall Hiſt. l. c. 342. *At tu (inquit) unam cervicem habes, nos vero manas multas Queri de conditione temporum ſuorum ſolebat, quod nullis calamitatibus publicis inſigniretur, Sueton.*

lence, Fire, Earth-quakes, and the like.

Suetonius. *Nonnunquam Horreis præcluſis populo famem indixit.*

He proclaimed a famine, without a ſcarcity.

While he was at his recreations and diſports, he practiſed the ſame cruelty both in word and deed, oftentimes as he ſate at dinner, ſome were examined upon the Racke in his preſence, and others had their heads ſtruck off.

His ſaying was, *Oderint dum metuant*, *Let them hate me, ſo they feare me.*

Being one day very free at a great feaſt, he ſuddenly brake forth into a great laughter, and the Conſuls who were next him demanding whereat he laughed ſo, his anſwer was, *Quid, niſi uno meo nutu jugulari utrumque veſtrûm ſtatim poſſe?* At what elſe (quoth he) but this, that with one nod of my head

I can have both your throats cut immediatly.

As oft as he kiſſed the necke of his Wife or Concubine, he would commonly adde, *Tam bona cervix, ſimulac juſſero, demetur.* As faire and lovely a necke as this is, off it ſhall goe if I doe but ſpeake the word. Suetonius.

He complained of the iniquity of the time, that one doubting to be poyſoned of him, did take counter-poiſon, or a remedy againſt it; what ſayes he, *Antidotum adverſus Cæſarem?* Is there any Antidote againſt *Cæſar?*

His cruelty (as *Dion* ſaith) was not imputed to his Father or Mother, but to his Nurce, which was a moſt cruell woman her ſelfe, and uſed to rub her breaſt nipple with blood, cauſing him to ſuck it, which he practiſed alſo afterwards, for he did not onely delight in the committing of many Murders, but through his in-

ſatiable deſire of blood would with his tongue ſuck, and lick off the blood that ſtuck upon the Sword, or Dagger.

De Conſt. ad Albinam. c. 9. *Videtur Natura edidiſſe* (ſaith Seneca) *ut oſtenderet, quid ſumma vitia, in ſummâ fortunâ poſſent.* Nature ſeemed to have brought him forth, to ſhew what effects the greateſt vices joyned with the greateſt fortune could produce.

In his Preface to his fourth Booke of naturall queſtions And it may juſtly be verified of his times what *Seneca* ſaith in another place, *Res humanas ſub illo in eum ſtatum deciſſe, ut inter Miſerecordiæ opera haberetur occidi.* Under him things were brought to that paſſe, as it was reckoned amongſt the workes of mercy to be ſlaine.

Aurel. Vict. *De quo neſcio, an decuerit Memoriæ prodi, niſi forte quia juvat de Principibus omnia, ut improbi ſaltem famæ metu talia declinent.*

Concerning whom (ſaith *Aurel.*

Aurel. Victor.) I know not whether it shall be meet to have recorded any thing, but that peradventure it is expedient to know all things of Princes; that wicked men at least with feare of the report may decline such things.

He was very expert in the Greeke, and vulgar Roman Tongues. He was also of a fluent speech, and if he had been to plead and declaime against one, when he was angry once, he had both words and sentences at will: when he was about to make an Oration, his manner was to threaten in these tearmes, viz. *That he would draw forth and let drive at his adversary, the keene weapon and dart of his night study by Candlelight.*

Peroraturus strictarum se lucubrationis suæ telum minab tur. Sue on.

He would have removed the writings of *Virgil*, and *Livie* out of all Libraries, he said, *Virgil* was a man of no wit, and very meane learning, and

taxed *Livie* of verboſity, and negligence in penning his Hiſtory.

He ſaid, *Seneca's* Workes were *Arena ſine Calce*, Sand without Lime, having no connexion.

Minutiſſimis ſententiis rerum fregit pondera, ſaith *Quintilian* of *Seneca*.

Nepotinis ſumptibus omnium prodigorum ingenia ſuperavit. In riotous and waſtfull expences, he exceeded the wits and inventions of all the prodigall ſpendthrifts that ever were, inventing moſt monſtrous kinds of meats, and making ſumptuous Feaſts. He would drinke off moſt precious & coſtly Pearls diſſolved in Vinegar. *Luxus fuit portentoſi, ut qui etiam panes deauratos habuerit.* He ſpent in one yeare two Millions, and 700000. of Seſtertiums. He would ſet before his Gueſts loaves of Bread, and other viands all of * Gold, ſaying commonly withall, *Aut frugi hominem eſſe oportere, aut Cæſarem*, That a man muſt either

Commentus portentoſiſſima genera ciborum atque cœnarum. Sueton.

* Which had a glorious ſight to look on, yet there was nothing for the contentation of Nature, ſo the Papiſts ſet their glittering ſervice of Heb. Gr. and Lat. before the people, a goodly ſhew to gaze on, & wonder at, Biſh. *Jewel. Cæl. Rhodig.*

either be frugall, or elſe *Cæſar*.

He held the wills of great men as void and of no effect, in caſe any perſon would come forth, and ſay, That they purpoſed, and intended at their death to make *Cæſar* their Heire; he declared alſo by an Edict, that he would receive New-yeares gifts, and ſo he ſtood the firſt day of *January* in the entrie of his houſe, ready to take what peeces of money ſoever came, which the multitude of all ſects, and degrees, with full hands and boſomes powred out before him, nay, he tooke ſuch delight in handling of mony, that oftentimes he would both walke barefooted up and downe, yea, and wallow alſo a good while with his whole body upon huge heapes of coyned peeces of gold ſpread here and there in a moſt large open place.

There were in his ſecret Cabinet found two Bookes, bearing

Sueronius. *Hic non toto vertente anno ſex millia, ſeptingentas, & Quinquagenta Myriadum aureorum prodegit Cæl. Rhodig. lect. Antiq. l. 20. c. 14.*

Contrectandæ pecuniæ cupidine incenſus. Sæpe ſuper immenſos aureorum acervos patentiſſimo diffuſos loco, & nudis pedibus ſpatiatus, & toto corpore aliquandiu volutatus eſt. Sueton.

ring divers titles. The one had for the inſcription, *Gladius*, the Sword, the other, *Pugio*, i. e. the Dagger, or Rapier; They contained both of them the markes and names of ſuch as were appointed unto death. There was found beſide, a big cheſt full of divers and ſundry poiſons, which ſoone after being by *Claudius* drowned in the Seas, infected and poiſoned the ſame, and many Fiſhes were killed therewith, which the Tide caſt into the next ſhores.

Theſe things were found after his death. *Pugio à pungendo, quia punctim potius, quam cæſim vulnerat.* Suetonius.

He ſet light by the gods, and threatned the Aire, if it rained upon his Game players, and yet notwithſtanding at the leaſt thunder and lightning he uſed to winke cloſe with both eyes, to enwrap alſo and cover his whole head; but if the ſame were greater, & ſomewhat extraordinary, he would ſtart out of his Bed, and hide himſelf under the Bed ſtead.

See before in the life of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*.

Dion

Dion reporteth of two, that that when the Emperour was ſick, thinking to get much as a reward for their great love to the Emperour, vowed, that on condition he might live, they themſelves would dye to excuſe him; he recovering, afterward tooke them at their word, and put them to death, leaſt they ſhould breake their vow, and prove perjured perſons.

Having recalled one from exile which had been long baniſhed, he demanded of him, What he was wont to doe there? who made anſwer thus by way of flattery, *I prayed* (quoth he) *to the gods alwayes, that* Tiberius (as now it is come to paſſe) *might periſh, and you become Emperour.* Hereupon *Caligula* thinking that thoſe whom he had baniſhed prayed likewiſe for his death, ſent about into the Iſlands to kill them every one. *Sueton.*

In

In taking the review of Goales, and Priſoners therein, as they were ſorted to their offences, he without once looking upon the title and cauſe of their impriſonment, ſtanding onely within a Gallery, commanded that all in the midſt, *a calvo ad calvum*, that is, from one bald pate to another, ſhould be led forth to execution. *Sueton.*

He was murthered at laſt himſelfe, who had put ſo many to Death. He lived 29. yeares ſaith *Suetonius*, 39. *Eutropius*. He reigned three yeares ten months, and eight dayes, ſay *Suetonius* and *Eutropius*, four yeares ſay *Clemens*, *Tacitus*, and *Sextus Aurel.* foure yeares, ten months, and eight dayes, ſaith *Beda*; three years, nine months, 28 dayes, ſaith *Dion*, three yeares, eight moneths, and thirteene

Onely 28. yeares, 4. moneths, and 24. dayes, *Caſaubon.*

There is a great difference among Chronographers, about the computation of his yeares. Three yeares, ten moneths, and eighteene dayes, ſaith *Euſebius*, Doctor *Willet* on the Epiſt. to the Rom.

thirteene dayes, ſaith *Tertullian*, three yeares, ſix moneths, *Joſephus*, three yeares, nine moneths, 22. dayes ſaith *Epiphanius*; but the whole time of his reigne was three yeares, ten moneths, and eight dayes. They which give to him full foure yeares, count the odde months, and dayes for a whole yeare.

Valerius Aſiaticus, who had been Conſull, came forth among the people, who were in an uproare becauſe of the rumour of the Emperours Death, and ſuppoſing it a ſtrange matter that no man knew who had ſlaine the Emperour, whilſt every one enquired who it was that had done the deede, *O, ſaid he, would it had been I that had done it.*

Joſeph. l. 19. of the Antiq. of the Jewes. c. 1.

Utinam Ego eum interfeciſſem. Xiphilin.

His death concerned the ſecurity of the Lawes, and the ſafety of all men, and had he not been ſpeedily cut off, *Our Nation*

Nation (ſaith *Joſephus*) *almoſt had been utterly exterminated.*

His monies were all melted by the Decree of the Senate, as King *Richard* the thirds Cognizance, the white Bore was torne from every ſigne, that his Monument might periſh. *Speed.*

CLAVDIUS

CLAUDIUS CESAR.

IN the fiftieth yeare of his Age, he attained to the Empire, and he was the firſt of all the *Cæſars*, that obliged unto him the Souldiers fealty by a fee, and reward.

Primus Cæſarum fidem militis præmio pignoratus. Sueton.

His Mother *Antonia* was wont to call him, *Portentum hominis*, The Monſter, and fantaſticall ſhape of a man, as if he had not been finiſhed, but onely begun by Nature, and if ſhe reproved any one for his fooliſhneſſe, ſhe would ſay, *He was more fottiſh then her Sonne Claudius.*

Nec abſolutum à Natura, ſed inchoatum. Suetonius.

He was perſonable, and carried a preſence not without Authority and Majeſty.

His

His countenance was lively, his gray haires beautifull, which became him well, with a good fat and round neck under them, yet many things diſgraced him, *viz.* undecent laughter, and unſeemely Anger, by reaſon that he would froth, and ſlaver at the mouth, and had evermore his Noſe dropping, his head continually ſhaking, ſomewhat ſtammering in his ſpeech.

He was inhumane towards ſtrangers, and made an Edict, forbidding all ſtrangers, *Romanorum gentilitia nomina ferre*, to be called by the Romane names, *Sueton.*

He commanded all Jewes to depart from *Rome*, Acts 18. 2.

The Jewes (ſaith *Suetonius*) who by inſtigation of one **Chreſtus*, were evermore tumultuous, he baniſhed *Rome*.

Acts 11. 28. there is mention made of a great Dearth throughout

* This ſome thinke is to be underſtood of Chriſtians, whom we find in the Eccleſiaſticall writers to be miſnamed by the Ethnick Infidels Cherſtians, like as Chriſt himſelf *Chreſtus* in ſcorne.

out all the World which came to passe in the dayes of *Claudius Cæsar*, of which famine *Eusebius*, *Josephus*, **Tacitus*, and **Suetonius* likewise speake.

* Lib. 20. Antiq. c. 2.

* Lib. 12. of his Annals.

There was a woman that would not acknowledge her owne sonne, and when by evidences and arguments alledged *pro*, *& contra*, on both sides, the question rested in equall ballance doubtfull, he awarded that she should be wedded to the young man: and so forced her to confesse the truth, and to take him for her childe.

One cryed out upon a forger of writings, and required that both his hands might be cut off. He made no more adoe, but forthwith called instantly to have the Hangman sent for, with his chopping knife, and Butchers block to doe the deed.

Suetonius.

The Lawyers were wont to abuse his Patience so much, that

that as he was going downe from the Judgement Seat, they would not only call upon him to come back againe, but alſo take hold of his Gown-lappet and skirt, yea and ſome while catch him by the foot, and ſo hold him ſtill with them; one of the *Græcian* Lawyers pleading before him, in earneſt altercation uſed theſe words, καὶ σὺ γέρων εἶ καὶ μωρὸς, *Et tu ſenex es & ſtultus.* Thou art both old, and foole beſides.

Auſonius. *Non faciendo nocens, ſed patiendo fuit.*

He gave this counſell to a libidinous young man, *Si non caſtè, tamen cautè.* And his Symbole was, *Generis virtus, nobilitas.*

He was very forgetfull; when *Meſſalina* was (by his owne commandment) killed, within a while after he asked, *Cur Domina non veniret*, Why his Lady came not to him. Many of thoſe whom he had condemned,

demned, the very morrow immediatly after he sent for, to beare him company at Dice-play.

One of his Guests, who was thought to have closely stollen away a cup of Gold the day before, he re-invited against the morrow, and then set before him a stone pot to drinke in. Sueton.

It is reported that he meant to set forth an Edict, *Quo veniam daret, flatum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi*, wherein he would give folke leave to breake wind downward, and let it goe even with a cracke at the very boord; having certaine intelligence, that there was one who for manners and modesties sake, by holding it in endangered his owne life. Suetonius.

By *Flatum*, understand that riddance of wind downward, *qui nares ferit non aures.*

He played at Dice most earnestly (concerning the Art, and skill whereof he published also a little Booke) being Suetonius.

wont to ply the Game even whiles he was carried up and downe, having his Coroch and Dice-board so fitted as there might be no confusion, nor shuffling at all in play.

Erat Naturâ performidolosus. Aurel. Vict.

He was very timorous and pusillanimous at his first comming to the Empire, he durst not for certaine dayes goe to any feast, without Pensioners standing about him with their Speares and Javelins, and his Souldiers waiting at the Table; neither visited he any sicke person, unlesse the Bedchamber where the party lay was first searched. He would scarce suffer Attendants, and Clarkes to carry their Pen-sheaths, and Pen-knife-cases.

Sueton.

He concealed not his foolishnesse, but gave it out, and protested in certaine short Orations, that he counterfeited himselfe a foole for the nonce during *Crius* dayes, because otherwise he should not have escaped,

escaped, nor attained to the Imperiall place which he aimed at, and was then entred upon.

He sailed beyond Brittaine, and subdued the Orcades, added them to the Roman Empire, and called his Son's name, *Brittanicus.

Claudius Cæsar tumultuantem Brittaniam perdomuit, ab eo Claudio cestrium oppidum, quod nunc Glocestrium dicant.

*Eutropius.

He was not uneloquent, nor unlearned, but was rather a great student in the Liberall Sciences. He wrote Histories, *Livie* being his Tutor. He had good skill in the Greeke Tongue, professing as any occasion was offered, his affectionate love to it, and the excellency thereof. When a certaine Barbarian discoursed in Greeke, and Latine; *See you be skilfull* (quoth he) *in both our Languages.*

Utroque sermone nostro sis peritus.

It was generally thought that he was killed by poison, and it was a just Judgement of God upon him, for he was

ſo gluttonous, and inſatiable in eating and drinking, that he thought no time nor place ſufficient thereto, and ever did eat ſo much, that moſt commonly ſurfeiting, he uſed Vomits to diſcharge his ſtomacke, putting a feather into his throat; in which feather ſome Authors affirme, that poiſon was given him.

Others ſay, *Agrippina* his wife tempered the poiſon in the meat which he moſt delighted in. *viz.* a Muſhrome. *Infuſum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum Tacit. Annal. Boletum medicatum avidiſſime ciborum talium obtulit.* Sueton. Whence Martiall. *Boletum, qualem Claudius edit, edas.*

The Virgin *Mary* dyed in his time, in the 59. yeare of her age, ſaith *Nicephorus*.

He lived 64. yeares, ſay ſome: 63. yeares, 2. months, and 13. dayes, ſaith *Caſaubon*.

He reigned 13. yeares, 8. moneths, and 20. dayes, ſay *Dio*, and *Joſephus*. He reigned 14. yeares, according to *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, *Clem. Alexand. Eutrop. Oroſius*, 13. yeares, 8. moneths, and 20. dayes after *Euſebius*. 14. yeares, 7. moneths, and 28. dayes after *Beda*. But the whole time of his

13. yeares, 9. months, and 7. dayes, ſaith *Tertullian*.

his reigne was 13. yeares, 8. months, and 20. dayes. They which doe give unto him 14. yeares, doe count the odde months for a whole yeare. Doct. Willet.

H 3 NERO

NERO CESAR.

NEro was a proper Name (which noted Vertue, and Fortitude, of that Greek word νεῦρα the sinewes, being the conjunction and strength of the members) and such persons also were of the Romans called *Neroes*, as excelled others in the most egregious Fortitude and noble Vertues. Afterward when this Tyrant Nero (who descended of the *Claudii* which were *Sabines*) had degenerated from all the Heroicall vertues of his Ancestors, and became so bloody and cruell, he gave occasion to posterity to change that proper name into a name Appellative, so that they called

Alex. ab Alex. Gen. dier. l. 1. c. 9. Gell. lib. 11

led them that were cruell *Nerones*, and thoſe which were more cruell *Neroniores*.

When *Domitius* his friends by way of gratulation wiſhed him joy of his Sonne new borne, he ſaid, That of himſelfe and *Agrippina* there could nothing come into the world but accurſed, deteſtable, and to the hurt of the weale Publicke.

Suetonius. *Mali Corvi, malum ovum.*

Of ſtature he was indifferent, within a little of 6. foot, his body full of ſpeckles, and freckles, and foule of skin beſides. The haire of his head ſomewhat yellow, his countenance and viſage rather faire, than lovely, and well favoured. His eyes gray and dimme, his neck full and fat, his body bearing out, and his legges ſlender and ſmall.

He began his Reigne with a glorious ſhew of piety, and kindneſſe. Thoſe Tributes and Taxes which were any thing

thing heavie, he either quite aboliſhed or abated. Whenſoever he was put in minde to ſubſcribe, and ſet his hands to a warrant for the execution of any perſon condemned to dye, he would ſay, *Quàm vellem neſcire literas*, O that I knew not one letter of the Book. *Seneca* his Tutor did much extoll that ſpeech of his, as if it had proceeded from a pitifull heart. Suetonius. *Lib. 2. de Clemeniiâ.*

He was framed by Nature, and practiſed by cuſtome (ſaith *Tacitus*) to cloake hatred with flattering ſpeeches. *Factus Natura, & conſuetudine exercitus velare odium fallacibus blanditiis. Tacit. Annal. 14*

Many times he ſaluted all the degrees of the City, one after another by rote, and without booke. When the Senate upon a time gave him thankes, he anſwered, *Cum meruero* (doe ſo) when I ſhall deſerve. *Suetonius. Imitatur illam Auguſti vocem, ſi merebuntur.*

His *quinquennium*, or firſt five yeares were ſuch, that *Trajan* himſelfe is ſaid to have admired,

Aurel. Vict. red, uſing this ſpeech, *Procul differre cunctos Principes Neronis quinquennio.* But it is thought that it was rather the reigne of his Governours, *Seneca*, and *Burhus*, then properly his.

Suetonius. He delighted exceedingly in Muſick, and would ſhew his skill upon the open ſtage, often uſing the Greeke Proverb, *That hidden Muſicke was nought worth.* All the while he was ſinging it was not lawfull for any perſon to depart out of the Theatre, were the cauſe never ſo neceſſary. It is reported, that ſome great bellied women falling into travaile, were delivered upon the very Scaffolds; yea, and many men beſides weary of tedious hearing, and prayſing him, when the Towne gates were ſhut either by ſtealth lept downe from the Walles, or counterfeiting themſelves dead were carried forth as Corſes to be buried. But how

Suetonius. tim-

timerously, with what thought and anguish of minde, with what emulation of his concurrents, and feare of the Umpires he strove for Mastery, it is almost incredible. He never durst once spit, and reach up fleame, and he wiped away the very sweat of his forehead with his arme only.

There was a Boy named *Sporus*, whose genitories he cut off, and assayed thereby to transforme him into the nature of a woman. Then he caused him to be brought unto him, as a Bride without a dowry, in a fine yellow veile after the solemne manner of Marriage not without a goodly traine attending upon him, whom he maintained as a wife; whereupon one brake this witty jeft, *That it would have been happy for the world, if* Domitius (*his Father*) *had wedded such a wife.* Suetonius.

He said jestingly of *Claudius*, That

That he left *morari inter homines*, with a long ſyllable, meaning that he ſpent his dayes fooliſhly.

Epulas à medio dic ad mediam noctem protrahebat.

He held out his Feaſts from noon-day, till midnight.

* He was very profuſe and prodigall in expences, he never put on the ſame Garment twice, when he played at hazard, he ventered no leſſe then 3125. pounds at a caſt upon every point, or prick of the chance. He fiſhed with a golden Net, (drawne, and knit) with cords twiſted of purple, and crimſon ſilke in graine. When he made any journey, he never had under 1000. Caroaches in his traine, his Mules were ſhod with ſilver, but in no one thing was he more waſtfull than in building. His houſe was ſo large that it contained three Galleries

Suetonius. *Divitiarum ac pecuniæ fructum non alium putabat quam profuſionem.*

Sueton. Nero, *quadragenis in punctum Seſtertiis aleam luſit.* *Cæl. Rhod. l. 20. c. 24.*

Suetonius. *Bis, & vicies mille ſeſtertium donationibus Nero effuderat.* Tacit. *l* 1. *Hiſt. c. 6.* He moſt laviſhly gave away two and twenty hundred millions of Seſterces. See *Suetonius*, and *Tacitus* of this houſe, Annal. 15 c. 10

ries of a miſe a peece in length, and a ſtanding Poole like unto a Sea, and the ſame incloſed round about with buildings in forme of Cities. It was laid all over with gold, garniſhed with precious ſtones, and mother of pearle. He ſaid, *He now at length began to live like a man:* and himſelfe named it, *Domum auream*, a golden houſe. His Mother *Agrippina* being with Childe with him, went to conſult with the Chaldeans, or South-ſayers about her Son, they anſwered her, That he ſhould reigne, but kill his Mother, but ſhe being very ambitious ſlighted that, ſaying, *Occidat, modo imperet*, Let him kill me, ſo he may be King.

This was accompliſhed af-

It is reported alſo of *Heliogabalus*, that his apparrell was rich, and moſt extreame coſtly, and yet he would never weare one garment twice; his ſhooes were embelliſhed with Pearles and Diamonds, his ſeat ſtrowed with muske and amber, his bed covered with gold and purple, and beſet with moſt coſtly jewels, his way ſtrewed with the powder of gold and ſilver, his veſſels (even of baſeſt uſe) all gold, his diet ſo profuſe, that at every ſupper in his Court was uſually ſpent 1000. l. ſterling.

afterwards

terwards, for he cauſed his Mother to be murdered, and not only ſo, but (which was more horrible) he tooke an exact view of her dead body, and beheld it Crowner-like, ſaying, *He did not thinke he had had ſo faire a mother.*

His Father he poiſoned, he ſlew his Brother *Germanicus*, and his Siſter *Antonia*, and both his wives, *Poppæa* and *Octavia*, his Aunt *Domitia*, his ſonne in law *Ruſinus*, and his Inſtructers, *Seneca*, and *Lucan*.

There was no kinde of affinity, & conſanguinity, were it never ſo neare, but it felt the weight of his deadly hands.

The firſt perſecution was under him in the 13. yeare of his reigne. *Tertullian* calls him, *Dedicator damnationis noſtræ*, i. e. the firſt that made a Law to condemne Chriſtians to death.

* *Tertullian*, * *Euſebius*, * *Lactantius*, † and others ſay, That he put *Peter* and *Paul* to death.

Paulus

Neque tamen ſceleris conſcientiam, aut ſtatim aut unquam poſt ferre potuit, ſæpe confeſſus exagitari ſe materna ſpecie, uberibus furiarum, ac tædis ardentibus. Sueton.

Eutropius.
Sueronius.
Aurel. Vict.

Oroſius.
* *In Apologet. cap.* 5.
Nero ex Cæſaribus primus in Chriſtianos diſtinxit gladium.
* *Apol. cap.* 5.
* *Hiſt. Eccleſ. l.* 2. *c.* 25.
† *L.* 14. *de vera Sap. c.* 21.
Aret. Probl.
Pet. du Moul. Def. of the Cathol. Faith. *Il. ubi ſupra.*

Paulus a Nerone (saith Eusebius) *Romæ capite truncatus & Petrus Romæ affixus scribuntur, & Historiæ huic fidem facit, quod illic cœmiteria habentur in quibus Petri, & Pauli nuncupatio ad hunc usq. diem obtinet.*

Chrysost. and *Theophyl.* upon the fourth Chapter of the second to *Timothy*, alleadge this to be cause wherefore he put *Paul* to death, because *Paul* had converted to the Christian Faith *Nero's* Butler, whom he made great account of, thereupon he commanded him to be beheaded; others say, it was because he converted some of *Nero* his Concubines, which afterward refused to company with him; but we need asigne no other cause of *Nero's* rage against the Apostle, then that which *Eusebius* and *Jerome* both doe touch the cruelty of that bloody Tyrant joyned with a wicked detestation of the Christian Faith.

Though *Nero* were so wicked, yet *Paul* maketh mention of some Saints in his Court. Phil. 4. 22.

His

His cruelty is by *Paul* compared to the mouth of a Lion 2 *Tim.* 4. 17. but here then ariſeth an objection, how *Paul* ſhould ſuffer under him, when he ſaith there, that he was delivered? Therefore *Paul* was his priſoner twice, he was ſet at liberty after his firſt impriſonment at *Rome*, *Phil.* 1. 25. *Philem.* 22. *Heb.* 13. 23. 2 *Tim.* 4. 16, 17. The reaſon is thus alleadged by *Euſebius*; *Neronem in Principio Imperii mitiorem fuiſſe*; That *Nero* in the beginning of his Empire was more gentle, and milde, but afterward when *Paul* was taken againe, *Nero* then being become a moſt cruell Tyrant, cauſed him to be put to death. He dyed in the 14. yeare of *Nero's* reigne, and the 37. yeare after the Paſſion of Chriſt.

Euſeb. in Chron. & Hieron. lib. de Script. Eccleſ.

The Tyrannous rage of this Emperor was ſo fierce againſt the Chriſtians (as *Euſebius* reporteth) *uſq; adeò ut videretur* pietas

Hiſt. Eccleſ. l. 2 c. 4. 25, 26.

plet as humanis corporibus civitates, jacentes mortuos simul cum parvulis senes, feminarumque absque ullâ sexus reverentiâ in publico rejectaque starent cadavera, i. e. In so much that a man might then see Cities lye full of mens bodies, the old lying there with the yong, and the dead bodies of women cast out naked, without all reverence of that Sex, in the open streets.

Nero subdidit reos, & quæsitissimis pœnis affecit eos, quos per flagitia invisos, vulgus Christianos appellabat, Auctor ejus nominis Christus, Tacit. 15. Annal.

In this persecution also *James* the greater, and the lesse, *Philip, Bartholmew, Barnabas, Marke, suffered.*

Christians were covered in wild beasts skins, and torne in pieces with Doggs, or fastned on crosses, or burnt in fire, and when the day failed, they were burnt in the night, to make them serve as torches to give light. They put a pitched coat upon the Christians to make them burne the better, called, *Tunica molesta*, a troublesome coat.

Addita perennibus ludibria, ut ferarum tergoribus contecti, canum laniatu interirent, aut crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, & ubi dies defecisset in usum nocturni luminis urerentur, Tacit. l. 15. Annal. Suet. in Claud.

He caused *Rome* to be set on fire in twelve places together, that he might the better conceive the Flames of *Troy*, singing unto it *Homer's* verses, and being a pleasant Spectator thereof, as at a *Feu-de-joy*. *Ad levandam sceleris Atrocitatem* (saith *Polyd.* **Virgil*) to avoyd the infamy thereof he laid the fault on the innocent, and suborned some falsly to accuse the Christians, as Authors of that Fire: whereupon he put many of them to death: but *Tacitus* will cleare them, who yet was their enemy. *Non perinde* (saith he) *tam crimine incendii, quàm odio humani generis convicti sunt.*

* Lib. 8. de invent. rerum cap. 6. *Tacitus* calleth them, hated for their wickednesse, guilty, and worthy of utmost punishment, and their Religion a pestilent and pernicious superstition. See 15. of his Annal. 10. c.

Suetonius (being no Christian) calleth the Christians men of new and pernicious superstition: *Afflicti supplicijs Christiani* (saith he) *genus hominum superstitionis novæ, & maleficæ.*

Under *Nero* to do ill was not al-

alwaies safe, alwaies unsafe to doe well. He was so hatefull an Adversary to all Righteousnesse, that *Eusebius* following the example, and words of *Tertullian* affirmeth, that if the Gospell had not been an excellent thing it had not been condemned by *Nero*: He was (as *Augustine* witnesseth) commonly reputed Antichrist: He came into the world an *Agrippa*, or borne with his feet forward, and turn'd the world upside downe before he went out of it: In him alone all the corruptions which had been ingendred in *Rome*, from the birth of *Rome* till his owne daies, seemed drawne together into one impostume, or boyle.

When one in common talke upon a time chanced to say,

Sub Nerone sæva, & infesta Virtutibus tempora. Non nisi grande aliquod bonum a Nerone damnatum. Tertul. Apol. adversus Gentes.

Nero virtutem ipsam exscindere conatus est. Tacit. Annal. l. 16.

* Lib. 20. c. 19. *De Civit. Dei.* In his time *Amnes retrò fluere visi sunt.* Plin. l. 2. c. 103.

Ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί

When vitall breath is fled from me,
Let earth with fire mingled be.

Suetonius.

Nay rather quoth he, ἐμοῦ ζῶντος whiles vitall spirit remaines in me.

Erat ei aeternitatis perpetuaeq; famae cupido, sed inconsulta. Suetonius.

He had a desire (though it were fooliſh & inconſiderate) of eternity, and perpetuall fame, and therefore aboliſhing the old names of many things, and places, he did put upon them new after his own.

Which thing in him *Commodus* the Emperour imitated, calling a Roman Coloníe Commodiana. *Tacit.* l. 13. of Annal.

He called the Moneth April *Neroneus*, he meant alſo to have named *Rome Neropolis*, Nero's City.

He pronounced an oration compoſed by *Seneca*: It was obſerved, that he was the firſt Emperour that needed another mans Eloquence, for *Julius Cæſar* was equall with the famous Orators, and *Auguſtus* had a ready, fluent, and eloquent ſpeech, ſuch as well become a Prince. *Tiberius* had a great skill in weighing his words, yea *Caligul.* troubled minde hindered not his eloquence, neither wanted *Claudius* eleganey, when he had premeditated. The

The study of *Nero* was Versification, which *Tacitus* thinks he borrowed, having no gift therein at all, but *Suetonius*, (who often doth disagree with *Tacitus*, though unnamed) both proves he had, and proves it well: It was one of his exercises to translate Greek Tragedies into Latine, who made true Tragedies in blood, such as even the Greekes never fained.

Post Tacitum scripsit, eumque interdum tacitè redarguit. Famian. Strad. Prolus. Hist. lib. 1.

Nothing netled him more then when he was blamed by *Vindex* for an unskilfull Musician, he said of himselfe a little before his death, *Qualis Artifex pereo?* What an excellent Artisan doe I dye? meaning of his skill in playing of Tragedies; as indeed his whole life and death was all but one Tragedy.

Being admonished by Astrologers that he should once be cast out of the Empire, he is reported to have used this speech to himselfe, *Artem quæ vis terra elit, nimirum intelligens citharisticam principi gratam privato necessariam. quam exercere eum non puduit.*

Vespasian asked *Apollonius*, *what was* Nero's *overthrow?* he answered, *Nero could touch, and tune the Harp well, but in Government*

ſometimes he uſed to winde the pinnes too high, and ſometimes to let them downe too low; thereby intimating, that he applyed Corroſives, where gentle Lenitives would have ſerved the turne, and againe, he applyed Lenitives, where Corroſives were needfull.

Additum nomine Neronis Donativum Militi, congiarium plebi. Tacit. 12. Annal.

The Princes liberalities to the Souldiers were called, *Donativa* (which they beſtowed upon ſome great victory, or rather extraordinary occaſion) to the people, or otherwiſe to his friends *Congiaria*; doubtleſſe becauſe at the firſt certaine Meaſures called *Congii* of wine, or oyle, were beſtowed, and afterwards other things were given yet the ancient name remained.

Vindex firſt ſtirred the ſtone, which rowling tumbled *Nero* out of his ſeat.

Deductus (Nero) *in forum tyro, populo congiarium Militi Donativum propoſuit, Suetonius. Imperatoris. Munus, quod populo dabatur, congiarium dictum eſt, quod verò Militibus, Donativum. Alex. ab Alex. Gen. dier. l. 5. cap. 24.*

When

When it was told *Julius Vindex* that *Nero* by publike Edict had prized his head at 10000. thousand Sesterces, (that is above foure-score thousand pounds in our coine.) Well, quoth he againe, and he that kils *Nero*, and brings me his head, shall have mine in exchange. *Qui Neronem interfecerit & ad me caput ejus attulerit, is meum accipiet caput in mercendis loco. Xiphilin.*

Nero consulting the Delphick (or rather divellish) Oracle, he received this answer, That he should take heed of the yeare 73 which he supposing to be meant of his owne age rested secure, being farre short of it, but he was deluded by the ambiguous construction ot those words, and so fell into the hands of *Galba*, a man indeed of those yeares.

At last the Senate proclaiming him a publick Enemy unto Mankinde, condemned him

Sir *Henry Savill*, on *Tacit. Nec adhuc erat damnati Principis exemplum*, Neither was there ever before a President of any Prince by publick sentence deposed, *Tacit. l. 1. Hist. Sueton.*

He entreated that some one of those that were withhim would kill himselfe first, and by his example helpe him to takehis death. *Itaq; nec amicum habeo nec inimicum, dedecorose vixi, turpiùs peream. Aurel Vict. Defecitq; extentibus, rigentibusq; oculis ad horrorem, formidinemque visentium.* Sueton.

him to be drawne thorow the City, and to be whipped to death, which ſentence when he heard of, finding no man to ſtrike him, and exclaiming againſt them all, *What, have I neither friend, nor foe?* (ſaid he) *I have lived diſhonourably, let me dye ſhamefully*, and then he ſtrake himſelfe thorow with his owne ſword, & was a horrible ſpectacle to all beholders

He dyed in the 32. yeare of his age, ſaith *Suetonius*, and 14. yeare of his reigne, ſay *Tacitus*, *Clem. Alexand. Euſebius*, and *Eutropius*, the very day of the yeare, on which he had murdered his wife *Octavia*, and by his death brought ſo great joy unto the people generally that the Commons wore caps to teſtifie their freedome recovered, and ran ſporting up and down throughout the City.

Some ſay, that *Nero* is yet alive (ſaith *Baronius* out of *Sueton*, and *Severus*) although he did

did thruſt himſelfe thorow with a ſword, yet ſome thinke that his wounds were healed, and that he ſurvived according to that in the *Rev.* 13. 3. and that he ſhall be Antichriſt; but *Bellarmine* himſelfe ſaith, It is a preſumptuous folly to ſay, that *Nero* ſhall be revived and received as Antichriſt, and *Suarez* calls it, *Anilem fabulam*, a fooliſh Fable.

SULPITIUS

SULPITIUS GALBA

SOme thinke his name *Galba* came by occaſion of a Towne in *Spaine*, which after it had been a long time in vaine aſſaulted, he at length ſet on fire with burning brands beſmeered all over with *Galbanum*: others, becauſe in a long ſickneſſe which he had, he uſed continually *Galbeum*, i. e. *remedies* lapped in wooll: ſome againe becauſe he ſeemed very fat, and ſuch a one the *French* doth name *Galba*: or contrariwiſe becauſe he was ſlender, as certaine little wormes are called, *Galbæ*. Suetonius.

He ſucceeded *Nero*, and his age being much deſpiſed there was

was great licentiouſneſſe and confuſion, whereupon a Senatour ſaid in full Senate, *It were better to live where nothing is lawfull, then where all things are lawfull.*

He was of full ſtature, his head bald, his eyes gray, and his noſe hooked; his hands and feet by reaſon of the Gout exceeding crooked, in ſo much as he was not able to abide ſhooes on the one, or to hold his Bookes with the other.

There was an excreſcence, or bunch of fleſh in the right ſide of his body, and it hung downeward ſo much as it could hardly be tyed up with a truſſe or ſwathing band, yet he had a good wit though a deformed body like a good inſtrument in a bad caſe.

Being with generall applauſe, and great good liking placed in ſtate, he behaved himſelfe under expectation, and

Ipſa ætas Galbæ, & irriſui & faſtidio erat, aſſuetis juventæ Neronis, & Imperatores formâ ac decore corporis (ut eſt mos vulgi) comparantibus. Tacit l. 1. Hiſt.

Statura fuit juſta, capite præcalvo, oculis cæruleis, adunco naſo, manibus pedibuſq; articulari morbo diſtortiſſimis: ut neque calceum perpeti, neque libellos evolvere aut tenere omninò valeret.
Suetonius.

Ingenium Galbæ malè habitat.

and though in moſt points he ſhewed himſelfe a vertuous Prince, yet his good Acts were not ſo memorable as thoſe were odious, and diſpleaſant, wherein he did amiſſe. *Suetonius.* Sir *Henry Savill* on Tacit.

He obtained the Empire wirh greater favour and Authority then he mannaged it when he was therein; ſo that he overcame *Nero* by his good name, and the good opinion men had of him, and not through his owne force and power. *Plutarke.*

Major privato viſus, dum privatus fuit, & omnium conſenſu capax Imperii, niſi imperâſſet. He ſeemed more then a private man, whilſt he was private, and by all mens opinions capable of the Empire, had he never been Emperour. *Tacitus*, l. 1. Hiſt.

Spem fruſtrate ſenex, privatus ſceptra mereri
Viſus es, Imperio proditus inferior:

Auſon Epigr.

Fami

Fama tibi melior juveni ; ſed juſtior ordo eſt,
Complacuiſſe dehinc, diſpliciuiſſe prius.

He lived in honourable fame and eſtimation in the reigne of five Emperours, *Alieno Imperio felicior, quàm ſuo.* He was in greater proſperity, and lived more happily under the Empire of others than in his owne His houſe was of ancient Nobility, and great wealth. He neither neglected his fame, nor yet was ambitiouſly carefull of it, of other mens money he was not greedy, ſparing of his owne, of the common a Niggard.

Tacitus. l. 1. Hiſt.

Famæ nec incurioſus, nec venditator, Pecuniæ alienæ non appetens, ſuæ parcus, publicæ. Avarus.

As he ſacrificed within a publike Temple a Boy among other Miniſters holding the Cenſer, ſuddenly had all the haire of his head turned gray. Some made this Interpretation of it, that thereby was ſignified a change in the States, and that an old man ſhould ſuc-

Tacitus l. 1. Hiſt. Suetonius. Plutarch. Aurel. Vict. Eutropius.

ſucceed a young, even himſelfe in *Nero's* ſtead.

He was of a middle temperature, neither to be admired nor contemned; *Magis extra vitia, quàm cum virtutibus*, rather void of ill parts, then furniſhed with good. *Tacitus l. 1. Hiſt.* The ſame ſaith *Hayward* of our *Henry* the fourth.

In the Palace *Julius Atticus*, one of the Bill-men met him, holding out a bloody ſword in his hand, with which he cryed aloud, he had ſlaine *Otho*, *My friend*, quoth Galba, *who bad thee?* A man of rare vertue (ſaith *Tacitus*) to keep in awe a licentious Souldier, whom neither threats could terrifie, nor flattering ſpeeches corrupt and abuſe: thence it was a uſuall ſpeech through the Camp; *Hujus breve Imperium fuit, & quod bona haberet exordia niſi ad ſeveritatem promptior videretur, Eutropius.*

Diſce Miles militare,
Galba eſt, non Getulicus.
Learne Souldiers ſervice valorous,
Galba is here, and not Getulicus.

For

For eight yeares ſpace (before he was Emperour) he governed a Province of *Spaine* variably, and with an uneven hand, at firſt ſharpe, ſevere, violent, afterward he grew to be ſlothfull, careleſſe, idle.

Quis rebus in ſtabilior. Aurel. Vict.

Being intreated for a Gentleman condemned that he might not dye the Death of ordinary Malefactors, he commanded that the Gallowes ſhould be *dealbata*, whited, or coloured for him, *Quaſi ſolatio, & honore pœnam levaturus*, as if the painted Gibbet might adde ſolace and honour to his Death.

The Delinquent pleaded that he was a Roman Citizen, and therefore not to be crucified.

Among the liberall Sciences he gave himſelfe to the ſtudy of the Civill Law.

He cryed to his Souldiers, *Ego veſter, & vos mei*; I am wholly devoted unto you, and you are wholly devoted unto me.

His ſeverity, which was wont to be highly commended

ded by the voice of the Souldier, was now displeasant to them, who were generally weary of the ancient Discipline, and so trained up by *Nero* 14. yeares, that now they loved their Emperours no lesse for their vices, then once they reverenced them for their vertues.

Laudata olim, & militari famâ celebrata severitas ejus angebat coasspernantes veterem Disciplinam, atq; ita 14. Annis à Nerone assuefactos, ut haud minus vitia Principum amarent quàm olim virtutes verebantur. Tacit. l. 1. Hist.

His hardnesse toward his Souldiers caused him to fall; for a large Donative being promised to them in *Galba's* name, and they requiring if not so much, yet so much at least as they were wont to receive, he wholly refused the suit, adding withall, *Legi à se militem, non emi*, That his manner had ever been to choose, and not to buy his souldiers.

Cornel. Tacit. l. 1. Hist.

Vox pro Republicâ honesta, ipsi anceps; A saying no doubt fit for a great Prince in a more vertuous Age, not so in those seasons for him, who suffered himselfe to be sold every

Tacit. l. 1. Hist.

houre, and abused to all purposes.

Eutropius. He was killed by the wiles of *Ver*, in the Market place, the Souldiers flying upon him and giving him many wounds, he held out his Neck unto them, and bad them strike hardily, if it were to doe their Country good.

Plutarch.

Suetonius. Eutropius. He dyed in the 73. yeare of his age, and seaventh moneth of his Empire.

7. Months 6. dayes *Xiphil.* 7. Months 2. dayes, *Eusebius.* He reigned seven moneths, and so many dayes. *Aurel. Vict.*

SALVIUS

SALVIUS OTHO. 8

TACITUS, and SUETONIUS observe that his Father was so like unto *Tiberius*, that most men held him to be his owne Son.

Tam non absimilis facie Tiberio principi fuit, ut plerique procreatum ex eo crederent. Suetonius.

He was of a meane and low stature, he had feeble feet, and crooked shankes. He wore by reason of his thinne haire a perrucke or counterfeit cap of false haire, so fitted and fastened to his head, that any man would have taken it for his owne. He was wont to shave, and besmeare his face every day all over with soaked bread; this bread was made of Beane,

Galericulus capiti propter raritatem capillorum adaptatus Sueton.

and Rice flower, of the fineſt Wheat alſo, a Depilatory to keepe haire from growing, eſpecially being wet and ſoaked in ſome juyce or liquer appropriate therefore, as the blood of Bats, Froggs, or the Tunie fiſh; to this effeminacy of *Otho*, alludeth the Satyricall Poet in this Verſe:

Juvenal. *Et preſſum in faciem digitis extendere panem.*

Which deviſe he took to at firſt, when the downe began to bud forth, becauſe he would never have a Beard.

His Mothers ſide was more noble than his Fathers.

He was of a noble houſe (ſaith *Plutarch*) but ever given to ſenſuality, and pleaſure from his Cradle: in ſo much as his Father ſwinged him and ſoundly for it. He uſed night-walking, and as he met any one either feeble, or cup-ſhotten, he would catch hold of him, lay him upon a Souldiers Gabardine, and ſo toſſe, and hoiſt him up in the Aire.

Vitâ omni turpi, maximè adoleſcentiâ Aurel. Victor.

Suetonius.

Puritium

Pueritiam incuriosè, adoleſcentiam petulanter egerat. He ſpent his tender yeares without regard of his honour; his youth afterwards in all diſſolute diſorder. *Tacit. l. 1. Hiſt.*

He repaired often to his Glaſſe to ſee his face, that he might keepe it cleane. Suetonius.

He was one of *Nero's* chiefe Minions, and Favourites, ſuch was the congruence of their humours and diſpoſitions. *Similitudo morum parit amicitiam,* likeneſſe is the cauſe of liking

Gradus Neroni æmulatione Luxus.

He was in grace with *Nero* through emulation of vice. *Tacit. l. 1. Hiſt.*

Ne quid criminosè familiaris, He was ſinfully familiar with *Nero.* He was privie, and party to all his Counſells and ſecret deſignes, to avert all manner of ſuſpicion; that very day which *Nero* had appointed for the murthering of his Mother, he entertained them both at ſupper with moſt exquiſite Dainties, and the *Aurel. Vict. Otho flagrantiſſimus in amicitia Neronis habebatur.* Tacit. Annal. l. 13. Suetonius.

kindest welcome that might be.

Sueton. Plutarch.

He subscribed *Nero's* name unto his Letters Patents, till the Noble men of *Rome* misliked of it.

Tacitus Hist. lib. 1. *Frustrà moritur Nero, si Otho vivit.*

He strove by Gifts, and all other meanes to oblige the Souldiers unto him before he was Emperour, and to winne their hearts by faire promises; he protested before them all assembled together, that himselfe would have and hold no more than just that which they would leave for him. One calleth him the Roman *Absalom.*

Adorare vulgus facere oscula & omnia serviliter pro Imperio. Tacit. Hist. l. 1. He worshipped the people dispensed frequently his courtisies and plausibilities, crouched and accommodated himselfe to the basest routs, that thereby he might creepe unto an usurped honour. *Tacit. l. 2. Hist.*

Cui uni apud Milites fides, dum & ipse non nisi Militibus credit. The Souldiers onely trusted him, because he trusted none else.

All of them together put up a Petition to him, and besought him to command their persons

persons whilst they had one drop of blood left in their bodies to doe him service. But amongst others there was a poore Souldier drawing out his sword, said unto him, Know, O *Cæsar*, that all my Companions are determined to dye in this sort for thee, and so slew himselfe. Plutarch

Rebus prosperis incertus, & inter adversa melior. Tacitus.

A man in prosperity uncertainly carried, and governing himselfe in adversity.

Duo omnium mortalium impudicitiâ, ignaviâ, luxuriâ deterrimi, velut ad perdendum Imperium fataliter electi, saith *Tacitus* of *Otho*, and *Vitellius*. *Tacitus. l.* 1. *Hist.*

Two of all mortall men the most detestable creatures in slothfulnesse, incontinency, and wastfull life fatally elected to ruine the Empire.

But though in the first Booke of *Tacitus* his History they are both compared as like

like in oppoſition to a good Prince, yet in his ſecond book they are oppoſed the one to the other as unlike, with notes of diſtinction. *Vitellii ignavæ voluptates, Othonis flagrantiſſimæ libidines. Vitellius ventre, & gulâ ſibi ipſi hoſtis, Otho Luxu, ſævitiâ, audatiâ Reipublicæ exitioſior ducebatur*, of the one ſide an ill minde in a man of nothing, and of the other an ill minde joyned with courage and edge.

Vitellius a Drunkard, and Glutton, *Otho* a wanton and licentious liver. *Plutarke.*

The drowſie Pleaſures of *Vitellius* were feared leſſe than the burning luſts of *Otho*. *Vitellius* in exceſſe of Belly-chear was an enemy to himſelfe; *Otho* in riot, cruelty, audacioufneſſe, reputed more dangerous to the ſtate.

Plutarke.

It was hard to judge which of them two was moſt licentiouſly given, moſt effeminate, leaſt skilfull, poorer or moſt indebted before he was Emperour.

Tacit. l. 2. Hiſt. *Magna & miſera Civitas eodem anno*

anno Othonem, Vitelliumq; passa.
A great and miserable City, which in the same yeare supported an *Otho*, and a *Vitellius*.

We may learne by *Otho* (saith Sir *Henry Savill*) that the fortune of a rash man is *Torrenti similis*, which ariseth at an instant, and falls in a moment.

Alii diutius Imperium tenuerunt, Nemo tam fortiter reliquerit; it was his owne speech, Others have kept the Empire long, none hath ever so valiantly left it. *Tacit. l. 2. Hist.*

Plura de extremis loqui pars ignaviæ est. *Tacit. l. 2. Hist.*

He thought it a part of dastardy to speake too much of Death.

When he saw his side the weaker, and going to the walls, he counselled his Souldiers to provide for their safety by hying them to the winner. *Irent propere, ne remorando iram victoris exasperarent.* Tarit. Hist. l. 2.

He slew himselfe with his own hands, but slept so soundly the night before, that the Groomes of his Chamber heard him snort. *Plutarke*, he reporteth the like of *Cato*. Ma-

Plutarch. Sueton. Aurel. Vict.

Many of his Souldiers who were present about him, when with plentifull teares they had kissed his hands and feet as he lay dead, and commended him withall for a most valiant man, and the onely Emperour that ever was; presently in the place, and not farre from the funerall fire killed themselves. Many of them also who were present, hearing of the newes of his end, for very griefe of heart ran with their weapons one at another to death.

He lived not much more honester then *Nero*, but dyed farre more honourably.

Most men who in his lifetime cursed, and detested him, when he was dead highly praised him, so as it was a common and rife speech, that *Galba* was by him slaine, not so much for that he affected to be Soveraigne Ruler, as because he desired to recover the state of the Republike, and recover the freedome that was lost.

His saying was, *Melius est, unum pro multis, quam pro uno mul-*

tos mori, An excellent and worthy ſpeech of an Emperour, preferring the Publike good before his owne private; *Sic imperium quod maximo ſcelere invaſerat, maxima virtute depoſuit*, as *Xiphilinus* noteth out of *Dion.*

He dyed but 37. yeares old ſaith *Plutarke*, 38. ſay *Eutropius*, and *Suetonius*, and was Emperour but three moneths, *Plutarke*: three moneths and five dayes, *Tertullian*, foure moneths *Aurelius Victor*. He dyed in the 59. day of his Empire, ſaith *Eutropius*, 95. ſaith *Suetonius*.

More ſuo Tranquillus annum inchoatum pro pleno numerat. Nam alii 37. ſolum vixiſſe aiunt Caſaub. Animadverſ. Sueton.

AULUS

AULUS VITELLIUS.

HE was beyond measure tall, he had a red face, occasioned by swilling in wine, and a great fat paunch besides, and somewhat limped upon one legge, by a hurt formerly received. *Familiâ honoratâ magis quam nobili. Eutropius.*

He was stained with all manner of reproachable villanies, he was familiar with *Caius* for his love to Chariot-running, and with *Claudius* for his affection to Dice play, but he was in greater favour with *Nero*, for his wicked conditions likewise; for he attended and followed him as he did sing, not by compulsion, as many a good man, but selling his honour to nourish his Riot,

Riot, and feed his belly, to which he eſpecially himſelf.

He found ſome ſupplications that were exhibited unto *Otho*, by ſuch as claimed reward for their good ſervice in killing *Galba*, and gave command that they ſhould be ſought out, and executed every one. A worthy and magnificent beginning, ſuch as might give good hope of an excellent Prince, had he not managed all matters elſe according to his owne naturall diſpoſition, and the courſe of his former life, rather then reſpecting the Majeſty of an Emperour.

When he came into the Fields where a Battaile was fought, and ſome of his traine loathed, and abhorred the putrified corruption of the dead bodies, he ſtuck not to hearten and encourage them with this curſed ſpeech, *Optime olere occi-*

ſum

suæ hostem, & militis civem. That an enemy slain had a very good smell, but a Citizen far better.

He banished from *Rome* and *Italy*, all the judiciall Astrologers called Mathematicians, because they had said, that his reigne should not endure one yeare to an end.

If he could have forborne his riotous living, or used any moderation therein, covetousnesse was a crime in him not to be feared, but he was shamefully given to his belly without all order, or measure, *Epulandi sæva, & in plebilis libido*, saith *Tacitus*, for which purpose there were daily brought out of *Rome* and *Italy*, *Irritamenta Gulæ*, all provocations of Gluttony. The high wayes from both the Seas sounded of nothing else, but of Caterers, and Purveighers, the greatest men in the City were spent and consumed in providing

Prorsus si tantam temperaret avaritiam non timeres. Tacit. l. 2. Hist.

Homo profundæ gulæ. Sueton.

Ad vos deinde transeo, quorum profunda, & insatiabilis gula, hinc Maria scrutatur, hinc terras. Seneca Epist. 89.

of

of Cates for the banquet; the Cities themselves were wasted.

The Souldiers grew worse and degenerated from labour, and vertue, partly by turning themselves to pleasures; and partly through the contemptiblenesse of the commander.

He would eat foure meales a day; Breakefast, Dinner, Supper, and Rere banquet, or after Supper, being able to beare them all very well, he used to vomit so ordinarily. His manner was to send word that he would breake his fast with one friend, Dine with another, and all in one day, and every one of those refections when it stood them least, cost 32 5. l. sterling. But the most notorious, and memorable supper above all other was that which his Brother made for a welcome at his first coming (to *Rome*) at which were served up at the Table before him

5 Saith *Eutropius*

* It was an ordinary practise among them. *Epulas quas toto orbe conquirunt nec concoquere dignantur. Seneca.*

Suetonius calls it an Adventitious Supper

him two thousand severall Dishes of Fish, the most dainty and choyceſt that could be had, and seven thousand fowle. Eutropius. Sueton.

Yet himselfe surpassed this sumptuous feast at the dedication of the platter, which for its huge capacity he used to call the *Target of Minerua*. In this he blended together the Livers of Guilt-heads, the delicate braines of Pheasants, and Peacocks, the tongues of Phœnicopters, the tender small guts of Sea-Lampries sent as farre as from the Carpathian Sea, and the straights of *Spaine*, by his Captaines over Gallies.

His meates were not touched in grosse, but an eye only of this bird, or a tongue of that Fish were tasted, that the spoiles of many might be taken at one meale. *Phœnicopterus* is a water fowle haunting lakes and fennes, and the river *Nilus*, as *Hesiodus* writeth. The feathers be of colour red, or purple, whereof it taketh the name, and the tongue is a most dainty and pleasant morsell.

For the making of this charger there was a furnace built of purpose in the field. *Mucianus* (after the death of *Vitellius*) alluding to this monstrous platter, and ripping up his whole life, upbraided the memoriall of him in these very termes, calling his excesse

that way, *Patinis un paludes*, Platters as broad as Pooles, or Ponds.

Tacitus, l. 2. Hist.

Neque enim ita ad curas intentus, ut voluptatem obliviscerentur. He was never so intentively addicted to serious affaires, that he would forget his Pastimes.

Apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, pervigiliis ac Bacchanalibus quam disciplinae, & castris propiora.

In his Traine all was disorderly and full of drunkennesse, more like to Wakes, & Feasts of *Baccus*, than to a Campe, where Discipline should be.

Tacit. l. 2. Hist.

Iste mente crudelis avarusque cum profusione.

He was forward enough to put to death any man, he killed Noble men, & his School-fellowes. He delivered *Blasus* over to the executioner for to suffer death, but straightwaies called him back againe, and when all that were by praised him for his Clemency, he commanded the said party to be killed before his face, saying withall, *Velle se pascere oculos*, that he would feed his eyes with seeing his death. At the execution of another he caused

Aufel. Vict.

Audita est saevissima Vitillii vox, quâ se pavisse oculos spectatâ inimici morte jactavit.

Tacit. Hist. l. 3.

tauſed two of his Sonnes to beare him company, becauſe they preſumed to entreat for their Fathers ſake.

A Gentleman of *Rome* being haled away to take his death, he cryed aloud unto him, Sir, I have made you my heire; then he compelled him to bring forth his writing Tables concerning his laſt Will, and ſo ſoone as he read therein that a freed man of the Teſtatours was nominated fellow heire with him, he commanded both Maſter and Man to be killed. Suetonius.

He was ſuſpected alſo to have conſented to his owne Mothers death.

Impar curis gravioribus, ſaith *Tacitus* of him, he was unmeet to weild weighty affaires.

The Empire was conferred upon him by thoſe which knew him not, and yet never man found ſo conſtant good will of his Souldiers by vertu-

ous meanes, as he did with all his cowardly ſloath.

Tacit. l. 3. Hiſt. *Tanta torpedo invaſerat animum, ut ſi Principem eum fuiſſe cæteri non meminiſſent, ipſe obliviſceretur.*

So great a ſenceleſneſſe did poſſeſſe his minde, that if other men had not remembred that he had been a Prince (and therefore was not to looke for ſecurity in a private eſtate) he himſelfe would quickly have forgotten it.

Tacit. l. 2. Hiſt. *A contumeliâ, quam a laude propius fuerit poſt Vitellium eligi.*

It was more a diſgrace, than a praiſe to be choſen after *Vitellius*.

He uſed no other defences againſt the ruine which approached him, but onely to keep out the memory and report of it with fortification of mirth and ſottiſhneſſe, that ſo he might be delivered from the paines of preſerving himſelfe. *Præterita, inſtantia, futura pari oblivione dimiſerat, mirum a-*

pud

pud ipſum de bello ſilentium, prohibiti per civitatem ſermones, &c. Tacit. Hiſt. lib. 3.

Ita formatæ Principis aures, ut aſpera quæ utilia, nec quidquam niſi jucundum, & lætum acciperet. Tac. in l. 3. Hiſt.

The Princes eares were ſo framed, that he accounted all ſharp that was wholſome, and liked of nothing but that which was preſently pleaſant, and afterwards hurtfull.

Amicitias dum magnitudine munerum, non conſtantiâ morum continere putat, meruit magis quam habuit. Tacit. l. 3. Hiſt.

He deſerved rather than found faithfull friends, becauſe he ſought them more by great gifts, than vertuous behaviour.

At the laſt he was ſlaine in an ignominious manner, having many ſcornefull indignities offered unto him both in deed and word, they drew his head backward by the buſh of the haire (as condemned Ma- Suetonius.

lefactors are wont to be ſerved) and a ſwords point was ſet under his chin, to the end he might ſhew his face, and not hold it downe while ſome pelted him with dung, and dirty mire, others called him with open mouth, Incendiary, or Firebrand, becauſe he burnt the Capitoll, and *Patinarium*, or *Platter-Knight*, for his Gormandizing, and great Platter, and ſome of the common ſort twitted him with the deformities of his body, being all mangled with many ſmall ſtroakes, he was killed in the end. *Numeroſis ictibus confeſſus interiit.*

He was killed by *Veſpaſians* Souldiers upon the ſtaires Gemoniæ, where he ſuffered *Veſpaſians* brother to be ſlaine.

He was ſlaine * in the 57. yeare of his age, when he had reigned eight moneths, and five dayes, ſay * *Joſephus*, and * *Euſebius*, eight moneths and ten dayes ſaith * *Tertullian*. *Tacitus* reporteth, that in thoſe few moneths wherein he reigned, he had waſted nine hundred

* Aurel. Vict *Tacitus. Sueton. Eutrop.*

* l. 5. of the warres of the Jewes, c. 13.

* Chron.

* *Lib. adverſus Iudæos.*

* *Hiſtor.* 2 27. *ipſe abundè ratus ſi præſentibus frueretur, nec in longum conſultans novies mille ſeſtertium pauciſſimis menſibus intervertiſſe creditur.*

dred millions of Seſterces, which amounteth to ſeven Millions, thirty one thouſand, two hundred and fifty pounds ſterling, and *Joſephus* * thinketh if he had lived longer, the whole Revenues of the Empire had not been ſufficient to have maintained his Gluttony.

* *Octo muſes ac dies quinque potius Imperio, jugulatur in media Vrbe quem ſi vivere diutius contigiſſet, ejus Luxuriæ ſatis eſſe Imperium non potuiſſet. Ioſeph. de Bello Iudaico.*

FLAVIUS

FLAVIUS VESPATIANUS.

PRinceps obſcurè quidem matus, ſed optimis comparandus, privatâ vitâ illuſtris. Eutropius.

He was of a middle ſtature, well ſet, his limbes compact and ſtrongly made, *vultu veluti nitentis*, he looked ſtill, as if he ſtrained hard for a ſtoole, whereupon a Buffon brake a pretty jeſt on him: for when *Veſpaſian* ſeemed to requeſt him to ſay ſomething of him, as well as of others in the company, *Dicam, inquit, cum ventrem exonerare deſieris.* I will let you alone, ſaith he, till you have done your buſineſſe. Suetonius. That ſaying of *Martiall* agreeth with this. *Nam faciem duram Phœbe canantis habes.* *Vir multorum ſalium. Lodovic. Viv.*

He was very pleaſant and facetious himſelfe, for being advertiſed by *Florus* to pronounce **Plauſtra*, rather than *ploſtra*. * A word in Lat. that ſignifieth Carts, or Waines. *Convitiorum plauſtra.*

He

He saluted him the next morning by the name of *Flaurus*.

When the apparition of a Comet, or blazing starre was thought to portend his death, he replyed merrily, that the bushy *Stella crinita* starre, noted not him but the *Parthian* King, *Ipse enim comatus est, ego vero calvus*. For, he weareth bushy lockes, but I am bald. But he dyed a little while after, and by his example (saith *Keckerman*) warned men to forbeare jesting at Gods great workes and Prodigies.

Suetonius. Aurel. Vict.

Systeм. Phys. l. 6.

An Oxe having cast off his yoake ran furiously into the roome where he sate at Supper, where affrighting his Attendants from him, he strait prostrates himselfe before his feet, as if he had been weary, offering his necke to his clemency, *Suetonius*.

A prefignification of his advancement. Being elected Emperour, it is reported of him, that he cured one desperately blind by spitting upon his eyes. *Tacit. Hist. l. 4. Suetonius.*

When he came to the Empire, the Exchequer was so impoverished, that he protested

ſted in open Senate, that he wanted to ſettle the Common wealth 40. Millions of *Seſtertiums*, which proteſtation (ſaith *Suetonius*) ſeemed probable, *Quia & male partis optime uſus eſt.*

He fought 30. Battels in Brittaine, tooke 20. Townes, and adjoyned the Iſle of Wight to the obedience of the Roman Empire.

When a certaine gallant youth ſmelling hot of ſweet balmes and perfumes came unto him to give thanks for an office obtained at his hands, after a ſtrange countenance ſhewing his diſlike of him, he gave him alſo in words a moſt bitter check, ſaying, *I would rather thou hadſt ſtunke of Garlicke,* and ſo revoked his Letters Patents for the grant. *Malui ſſem allium obolui ſſes.* Sue on.

He never carried in his minde, nor revenged diſpleaſures done unto him. He married the daughter of *Vitellius* his

his enemy into a moſt noble houſe, gave unto her a rich Dowry withall, and furniture accordingly.

Suetonius. *Placidiſſimæ Bonitatis.* Eutropius. He was made, *Totus ex clementiâ* (as the Hiſtorian tels us) yet for all that, *Machinationes nefariorum aſſiduas expertus eſt*, He found daily treacheries attempted againſt him.

Suetonius. *Iuſtis etiam ſuppliciis illachrymavit, & ingemuit.*

He was ſo compaſſionate a Prince, that he was wont to ſigh, and weepe, even for them that were condignely puniſhed.

Eutropius. An innocent perſon was not puniſhed but when he was abſent and not ware thereof, or at leaſtwiſe unwilling thereto, and deceived.

The Souldiers elected him Emperor, and requeſted him to preſerve the Empire being in great danger to be loſt. Yet he (though he had been alwaies carefull for the good of the

the Common-wealth) refuſed to be Emperour, deeming himſelfe indeed to have deſerved it, but rather chuſing to live a private life, wherein was ſecurity, than in the height of fortune and honour with perpetuall danger. The Captaines were moſt earneſt becauſe he refuſed it, and the Souldiers flocked about him with drawn ſwords, threatning his death except he would conſent to live as he deſerved, yet he ſtrove a long time to avert their determination, being loath to be Emperour, at laſt ſeeing he could not avoid it, he accepted their offer. *Ioſephus*, l. 5. of the warres of the Iewes. c. 10.

He comforted his Souldiers with theſe and ſuch like ſpeeches, I will expoſe my ſelfe to all dangers with you, and goe firſt to fight, and come laſt from fight. *Ioſephus*, l. 4. of the warres of the Iewes. c. 1. *Tacitus* l. 2. Hiſt.

Ipſe Veſpaſianus milites adire, hortari, bonos laude, ſegnes exemplo incitare ſepiùs quam coercere: vitia

vitia magis amicorum quam virtutes diſſimulans.

He would goe in his owne perſon, and incourage the Souldiers, inciting the good by praiſe, the ſlow by example rather than correction, he was more ready to conceale the Vices of his friends, than the vertues.

It was a worthy report which *Pliny* gave of him: if he flattered him not, to whom being Emperor he wrote thus; *Nec quicquam in te mutavit fortunæ amplitudo, niſi ut prodeſſe, tantundem poſſes & velles.* Greatneſſe and Majeſty have changed nothing in you but this, that your power to do good ſhould be anſwerable to your will.

Tacit. l. 1. Hiſt. *Solus omnium ante ſe Principum, in melius mutatus eſt.*

The onely Prince before his time which changed to the better, for after him *Titus* his Sonne changed alſo the ſame way.

A vigilant Warrier, and in all respects; set avarice aside, comparable to the Commanders of ancient times, saith *Tacitus*.

Sola est in qua meritò culpetur, pecuniæ cupiditas.

Suetonius. *Homo turpiter avidus.* Eras. Adag.

The onely thing for which he might worthily be blamed was covetousnesse.

Prorsus si avaritia abesset, antiquis ducibus par. Tacitus.

He not onely called for arrerages due in *Galbaes* time, but raised new Tributes, and laid upon the Provinces more grievous impositions, doubling them in some places.

Negotiationes vel privato pudendas propalam exercuit. Sueton.

He did negotiate, and deale in certaine Trades, which it was a shame for a private person to use: buying up, and engrossing some Commodities at a cheap hand that afterward he might vent them at higher rates. Neither did he spare to sell

sell Honours to such as sued for them, or Absolutions to such as were accused, whether they proved guilty or not. He was thought of set purpose to have made choyce of the most greedy proling Officers he could any where finde out, and to have advanced them to the highest places, that being thereby growne rich he might condemne their persons, & confiscate their goods. And it was commonly said, that he used these men as spunges, *Quod quasi & siccos madefaceret, & exprimeret humentes*; because he did wet them well when they were dry, and presse them hard when they were wet.

Suetonius.

Not unlike to this was that speech of *Diogenes*, *Dixit Dionysium amicis uti pro vasculis, quæ dum plena sunt evacuant, & abiicit vacua.*

Some write that he was by nature most covetous, and an old neatheard upbraided him once therewith, who being at his hands denyed freedome without paying for it, (which he humbly craved of him now

Sueton.

invested

invested in the Empire) cryed out with a loud voyce, *Vulpem pilum mutare, non mores*, that the Wolfe might change his haire, but not his qualities.

Quicquid in-genitum est, leniri potest arte, non vinci. Seneca.

He laid an impoſition upon Urine, and being by his Sonne *Titus* put in minde of the baſeneſſe of it, he tooke a peice of money received for the uſe, and putting it to his Sonnes noſe, demanded of him whether he was offended with the ſmell or no, *Atqui* (*inquit*) *è lotio est*, and yet (quoth he) it commeth of Urine: *Unde Juvenalis.*

Sueronius.

Sat. 14.

——— *Lucri bonus est odor, è re*
Qualibet.

Ad quod alludens etiam Ammianus, dixit, & lucrum ex omni odoramentes occasione.

There are ſome of a contrary opinion, that he was driven to ſpoyle, to pill, and poll

Infirmus ut quidam pravè putant, adversus pecuniam, cum satis constet ærarii inopia & clade urbium, neque novas eum neque postea habitas vectigalium pensiones exquisivisse, Aurel. Vict.

of neceſsity, even for extreame want, both in the common Treaſury, and alſo in his owne Exchequer, whereof he gave ſome teſtimony in the beginning of his Empire, profeſsing (as was ſaid before) that there was need of forty thouſand Millions to ſet the ſtate upright againe; which opinion (ſaith *Suetonius*) ſeemes to ſound more neare unto the truth, becauſe the money by him ill gotten he uſed, and beſtowed very well, for he was moſt liberall to all ſorts of men.

Reſtitutionem Capitolii aggreſſus, ruderibus purgandis manus primus admovit, ac ſuo collo quedam extulit, Suetonius.

In the third building of the Capitoll, *Veſpaſian* carried the firſt basket of earth, after him the Nobility did the like, to make the people more forward in the ſervice; and perhaps the cuſtome of laying the

firſt

first stone in a building, hath from hence, if not beginning, yet growth.

It was his speech *Oportet Imperatorem stantem mori*, An Emperour ought to dye standing. And likewise he said at his death, *Ut puto Deus fio? id est, morior, nam post mortem Cæsares referebantur in numerum deorum.* Me thinkes (quoth he) I am a deifying, and growing to be a god. *Sueton. Aurel. Vict, Oportet Episcopum concionantem mori.* lewel.

Annum agens vitæ absque uno septuagesimum interiit. *Aurel. Vict.*

He lived threescore yeares, and 9. 7. months, and 7. daies over. *Sueton.*

He reigned 2. yeares, saith *Eusebius.*

T I T U S

TITUS VESPASIANUS.

11

FOr his Naturall goodneſſe and noble diſpoſition, he was called *Amor & delicię humani generis*, The lovely darling, and delightfull joy of Mankind. *Tantum illi ad promerendam omnium voluntatem vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunę ſuperfuit. Sueton.*

Speed ſaith as much of *Henry* the fifth, whom he compareth to *Titus*, *Edgar*, *Etheling*, Englands darling.

So fully was he either indued with good nature and diſpoſition, or enriched with skill and cunning, or elſe graced with fortunes favour.

Auguſtin (*De Civit. Dei. lib.* 5. *cap.* 21.) cals him *Suaviſſimum Principem*, a moſt ſweet Prince.

Yet God made him a terrible ſcourge to the Nation of the Jewes, who forſooke the

Lord Jeſus, and preferred *Ceſar*; for as our Saviour prophecied concerning Jeruſalem, that a ſtone ſhould not be left upon a ſtone, *Matth.* 24. 2. So it was fulfilled forty yeares after his Aſcention, by *Veſpaſian* the Emperour, and his Sonne *Titus*, ſay *Euſebius* and *Joſephus*. And by that which followeth in the ſame, *Ch.* 21. he meaneth the tribulation the Jewes were to endure at the ſiege, and ſurpriſall of Jeruſalem, by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*. In the time of which ſiege the Jewes were oppreſſed with a grievous Famine, in which their food was old ſhoes, old leather, old hay and the dung of beaſts. There dyed partly of the ſword, and partly of the famine eleven hundred thouſand of the poorer ſort: two

Dr. Felton.

Mr. Perkins.

Veſpaſian brake into their City at Cedron, where they tooke Chriſt, on the ſame feaſt day that Chriſt was taken, he whipped them where they whipped Chriſt, he ſold twenty Jewes for a penny, as they ſold Chriſt for thirty pence. *B. Andr. Cut.*

thou-

thousand in one night were imbowelled: six thousand were burned in a Porch of the Temple. The whole City was sacked, and burnt, and laid levell to the ground: and ninety seven thousand taken captives, and applyed to base and miserable service.

At the very first, even in his childe-hood there shone forth in him gifts both of body and minde, and the same more and more still by degrees, as he grew in yeares.

He was therefore sickly, because his Nurse was so. Lampridius.

Ingenium quantæcunq; fortunæ capax, decor oris cum quadam Majestate. Tacit. l. 2. Hist.

A person capable of any dignity, were it never so great, of a goodly presence, and countenance, wherein was seated no lesse Majesty than favour, and beauty. *Formâ egregiâ, & cui non minus auctoritatis inesset, quam gratiæ.* Sueton.

His stature was not tall, and his belly bare out somewhat with

with the moſt. He had a ſingular memory, and was very Docible, he was moſt skilfull in handling his weapon, and withall a paſsing good Horſeman. He was *facilis ad extemporalitatem uſque*. He was of a prompt and ready wit, and would have ſpoken well *ex tempore*; He was alſo skilfull in Muſicke, he could write with cyphers and by artificiall characters, both very faſt, and very faire, ſtriving by way of ſport and mirth with his owne Clerkes, whether he or they could write faſteſt. He was able to expreſſe, and imitate what hand ſoever he had ſeen, and would often ſay, That he could have been a notable forger, and counterfeiter of writings.

Facundiſſimus bellicoſiſſimus, moderatiſſimus. Eutropius.

Suetonius.

Suetonius.

Tacit. l. 2. Hiſt. *Sno quam Patris Imperio modeſtior.*

Whiles he was a private perſon, he behaved himſelfe not altogether ſo wellas when he was Emperour. His

His youthfull affections were setled somewhat upon *Berenice* the Queene of *Jewry*; notwithstanding in no such degree that it was any hinderance to his honourable actions. *Beronice Dion, & Josephus*

The Feasts which he made were pleasant merriments rather then lavish, and sumptuous. Sueton. *Convivia instituit jucunda magis quam profusa.*

No grosse vice could be found in him, but many excellent vertues. Suetonius.

Neminem à se dimisit tristem.

He never dismissed any Petitioner with a teare in his eye, or a heavie heart; and when his Domesticall servants about his Person would seeme to tell him, that he promised more then he was able to performe; his saying was, *Non oportet quenquam à sermone Principis tristem discedere.* No man ought to depart from the speech of a Prince, sad and discontented. Suetonius. *Hadrianus Cæsar* said, It was troublesome to him, if he saw any sad.

Calling

Aurel. Vict. Suetonius. Eutropius. Or rather it must be read (saith Casaub) *Amici hodiè diem perdidi.*

Calling to minde one time as he sate at Supper, that he had done nothing for any man that day, he uttered this memorable and praise-worthy Apothegme, *Amici, diem perdidi.* My Friends, I have lost a day.

If he had not bestowed some benefit upon one or other, he was wont to say (saith *Mollerus*) *Hodie non imperavi, quia nemini benefeci.*

His rule and Government was mercifull, he received no accusation against those who were reported to have spoken evill of him, saying, *Ego cùm nihil faciam dignum propter quod contumeliâ afficiar, mendacia nihil curo,* When I shall doe nothing worthy of blame, I care not for lyes.

Periturum se potius, quam perditurum adjurans. Sueton.

He said, he would rather dye himselfe than put others to death. He proceeded no further against two Noblemen convicted for affecting and

and aspiring to the Empire, then to admonish them to desist, and give over, saying, that Soveraigne Power was the gift of Destiny, and Divine Providence, if they were Petitioners for any thing else, he promised to give it unto them. *Sueton. Eutropius. Aurel. Vict.*

He would not endure to kill, or sequester, and confine his Brother *Domitian* (though he never ceased to lay wait for his life) but still made him partner with him in his Soveraigne Government, and often with teares exhorted him to mutuall love. *Aurel. Victor. Sueton.*

There fell out in his dayes some heavie accidents, a fire in the City of *Rome*, which lasted three dayes, and three nights, and a grievous Pestilence, wherein there dyed ten thousand a day, and *Vesuvius* a mountaine in *Campania* flamed with great horrour: *Pliny* the naturall Historian, then Admirall of the Roman Navie, desirous *Tacitus Suetonius. Aurel. Vict.*

deſirous to diſcover the reaſon, was ſuffocated with the ſmoake thereof, as his Nephew witneſſeth in an Epiſtle of his to *Cornelius Tacitus*. *Marcellinus* obſerveth, that the aſhes thereof tranſported in the Ayre, obſcured all Europe; others ſay, that they darkned the Sun.

Plinius l. 6. Epiſt. 16.

He was a valiant Souldier, going once to eſpy the enemy, and not to fight, notwithſtanding that an infinite number of darts and arrowes were ſhot at him and he had no Armour at all, yet received he not one wound, but all paſt him, as though upon purpoſe every one had ſtrove to have miſt him. And he with his ſword made way, and cut many upon the face that oppoſed themſelves againſt him, and ſo they falling downe, he with his horſe paſt over them. The Jewes ſeeing *Titus* his vallour, exhorted one another to ſet upon him, but whither ſoever he

Joſeph. l. 6. c. 2. Of the warres of the Jewes. From his wonderfull eſcape at the view of the walls of Hieruſalem. Joſephus collects, Imperatorum periculis Deum curare, That God takes care of Princes in their danger. Will.

he turned the Jewes fled, and would not abide by it.

In the laſt aſſault of Hieruſalem, he ſlew twelve enemies, that defended the wall, with juſt ſo many arrowes ſhot, and won the City with great joy, and favourable applauſe of all his Souldiers. *Suetonius. Eutropius.*

He being to ſee that executed which Chriſt foretold, ſhould happen to Hieruſalem, ſtretched forth his hands, and called Heaven and Earth to witneſſe in great bitterneſſe, that he was not to blame that the Jewes periſhed in ſuch ſort, but they themſelves, and would not by any meanes that fire ſhould be ſet on the Temple. Comparing the deſolation of Jeruſalem with the beauty and goodly buildings that were before it was deſtroyed, he lamented and pitied the overthrow thereof, ſaith *Joſephus*. *Joſephus de Bell. Jud. l. 6. c. 14. & 7. 12.* *L. 7. of the warres of the Jewes. c. 24.*

It is likely that he would have

have carried a milder hande upon the Jewes his Priſoners after his tacking the City of Jeruſalem, then to caſt ſo many thouſands of them to the Lions, and other beaſts to be devoured, as he did on the Birth day of his Brother *Domitian*, but that the heavy curſe of God, which boyled againſt that Nation did urge his gentle and calme nature to bring them to deſtruction.

He did ſtamp in his Coine a Dolphin, and an Anchor, with this Impreſſe. *Sat cito, ſi ſat bene.* A Dolphin outſtrips the ſhip, that's *ſoone enough*. An Anchor ſtayeth the ſhip, that's *well enough*. A Dolphin, and Anchor. *Soone enough, & well enough.*

Illud adagium Feſtina lentè, arridebat duobus Imperatoribus Romanis, omnium facilè laudatiſſimis, Auguſto & Tito, quorum utrique ſingularis quædam aderat animi magnitudo, cum incredibili quadam lenitate facilitateq; conjuncta. Eraſ. in Adag.

It was ſaid of him, *Abſtinuit alieno, ut ſi quis unquam.* If ever any man abſtained from that which was not his owne, he was the man.

Though he was the Mir-

rour

rour of men among the Heathen, yet he was loath to depart out of this world, for being carried in his Horse-litter, & knowing that he must dye, he looked upwards towards Heaven, and complained very pitiously, that his life should be taken from him, who had not deserved to dye, for he knew not (he said) of any sin that ever he committed but onely one.

Suetonius. *Multumconquestus, eripi sibi vitaminmerenti: neq; enim extare ullum suum factum pœnitendum, excepto duntaxat uno.*

Suetonius writes as if he had dyed of a naturall death, but *Aurel. Victor* saith, he was poysoned by his Brother *Domitian. Titus à Domitiano leporis marini vi peremptus. Cæl. Rhod. Lect. Antiq. l. 6. cap. 30.*

Whether his over familiar acquaintance with his Brothers wife *Domitia*, as *Sueton*, or with the Queen *Berenice*, as *Speed*, is uncertaine.

Morte præventus est, majore hominum damno, quam suo.

He was cut short and prevented by Death, to the greater losse of Mankinde then of himselfe, saith *Suetonius*.

The Senate gave him more thankes being dead, then ever they

they did living and preſent.

His death was much lamented, ſo that they call d him generally, *Delicias publicas*, and wept for him, as if the world had been deprived of a perpetuall Protectour. *Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propria doluerint orbitate.*

Senatus tantas mortuo gratias egit, laudeſq; congeſſit, quantas ne vivo quidem unquam, atque præſenti. Sueronius. Aurelius. Eutropius.

He dyed in the 42. yeare of his age, ſaith *Suetonius*. 41. ſay *Aurel. Vict.* and *Eutropius*.

He lived 39. yeares, five months, 25. dayes, ſaith *Carion*.

When he had reigned two yeares, two months, and twenty dayes, ſay *Suetonius*, *Aurel. Vict. Carion*, eight moneths, ſaith *Eutropius*.

FLAVIUS

Flavius Domitianus.

12

He was called *Domitian* from his Mother *Domitilla*, as *Titus* (his Brother) was called *Vespasian* from his Father.

Titus cognomine paterno dictus Vespasianus, alter frater cognomine Materno à Domitillâ Domitianus est appellatus. Casaub.

He was Associate to his Brother *Titus* in government during his life, and after his death was his successour.

Perceiving many of his Predecessours to be hated, he asked one, How he might so rule as not to be hated? the Party answered; *Tu fac contra*, Doe thou contrary to that they have done.

Yet he neither resembled his Father *Vespasian* nor his Brother Titus. *Neroni, aut Caligulæ, aut Tiberio similior, quam* Eutropius.

Patri, vel Fratri ſuo.

He was tall of ſtature, his countenance modeſt, and given much to redneſſe, his eyes full, and great, but his ſight very dimme. He was faire and of comely preſence, eſpecially in his youth, all his body was well ſhaped throughout, excepting his feet, the toes whereof were of the ſhorteſt; afterwards he became diſfigured, and blemiſhed with baldneſſe, with a fat-grand panch, and ſlender ſhankes.

Stylis ridiculè remotis omnibus muſarum agmina perſequebatur. Aurel. Victor. *Hippocrates* reckons up this for one ſigne of Melancholy, when men catch flyes; *Muſcas captare citrà Bilis indicium.* Suetonius.

In the beginning of his Empire his manner was to retire himſelfe daily into a ſecret place for one houre: and there to doe nothing elſe but to catch flyes, and with the ſharp point of a Bodkin pricke them thorow, in ſo much as when when one enquired whether any body were with *Cæſar* within? *Criſpus* made anſwer, not impertinently, *Ne Muſca quidem.* No, not ſo much as a Flye.

In

In the Administration of the Empire, he behaved himselfe for a good while variable, as one made of an equall mixture, and temper of Vices and Vertues, untill at length he turned his vertues also into vices.

He neglected all Liberall Studies in the beginning of his Empire, albeit he tooke order to repaire the Libraries consumed with fire, sending as far as **Alexandria* for copies of Books.

His ordinary speech was not unelegant, sometimes he would deliver Apothegmes, as for example, he wished, That he had been as faire and well favoured as *Metius* did think himselfe to be; another time he said, That the condition of Princes was most miserable, who could not be credited touching a Conspiracy plainely detected, unlesse they were first slaine.

He had no affection to beare

*At *Alexandria* in Egypt was that famous Library of King *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, and the other *Ptolomies* Progenitors, containing the number well neere of 700000. Bookes, *Aul. Gel. Noct. Attic. l. 7. c. 1. Vellem tam formosus esse, quàm Metius sibi videtur. Conditionem Principum miserrimam aiebat, quibus de conjuratione comperta non crederetur, nisi occisis.* Suetonius.

Armes, or wield weapons, but delighted eſpecially to ſhoot Arrowes. He would drive his Arrowes point blanke, to juſt againſt the Palme of a mans right hand, ſtanding a far off, and holding it forth ſtretched open for a marke, as they ſhould all directly paſſe thorow the voyd ſpaces betweene the fingers, and doe him no harme at all.

Sagittarum tam doctus fuit, ut inter patentes digitos extentæ manus viri procul poſiti ſpicula ejus tranſolarent. Aurel. Vict Suetonius.

It was rumoured abroad, that in his Infancy Dragons were found about him, in manner of a Guard, which is but a Fable, for he himſelfe, who never derogated from himſelfe, was wont to report but of one Serpent, which was ſeene in his Chamber, when he was mounted once to the Imperiall ſtate, he made his boaſt in the very Senate, that it was he who had given unto his Father and Brother both the Empire, and they had but delivered it up to him againe.

Tacitus l. 11. Annal.

Suetonius.

Martial

Martial writeth thus to him in his Epigrams.

Magna licet toties tribuas, majora daturus,
Dona Ducum victor, victor & ipſe tui:
Diligeris populo, non propter Præmia, Cæſar.
Propter te Populus, Præmia, Cæſar, amat.

He was preciſe, and induſtrious in miniſtring Juſtice, he reverſed many times definitive ſentences given for favour, and obtained by flattery, he did ſo chaſtiſe thoſe that were faulty in that kinde, that the Officers were never more temperate, or juſt in their places.

He repreſſed falſe informations, and ſharply puniſhed ſuch Informers, uſing this ſaying, *Princeps qui Delatores non caſtigat, irritat.* The Prince that chaſteneth not Promoters, ſeteth them on to promote.

At the firſt he ſo abhorred

all Blood-ſhed, and ſlaughter that he purpoſed to publiſh an Edict, forbidding to kill and ſacrifice any Oxe, and he ſcarce gave the leaſt ſuſpicion of Covetouſneſſe. But he continued not long in this ſtraine, but fell after both to Cruelty and Avarice.

He was not only cruell, but very ſubtill, and crafty in cloking of his cruelty.

Suetonius. *Nunquam triſtiorem ſententiam ſine præfatione Clementiæ pronunciavit, ut non aliud jam certius atrocis exitus ſignum eſſet, quam Principii lænitas.*

He never pronounced any heavie and bloody Sentence without ſome preamble, and preface of clemency, ſo that there was not now a ſurer ſigne of ſome horrible end, and concluſion, then a milde beginning, and gentle *Exordium.*

It is reported of him, that, *Eum ſe impenſiſſimè diligere ſimulabat, quem maximè interemptum vellet.*

He

He would ſeeme to love them moſt, whom he willed leaſt ſhould live.

It was ſufficient, if any deed or word whatſoever was objected againſt any one, to make it high Treaſon againſt the Prince. Inheritances (though they belonged to the greateſt ſtrangers) were held confiſcate, and adjudged to the Emperors Coffers, in caſe but one would come forth and depoſe that he heard the party deceaſed ſay whiles he lived, that *Cæſar* was his Heire.

Suetonius. *Primus Domitianus Dominum ſe & Deum appellari juſſit.* *Euſebius in Chronicis.* *Suetonius.* *Eutropius.* *Aurel. Vict.* *Virgil* called *Auguſtus* God, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.* *Unde inſtitutum poſtbac ut ne ſcripto quidem nec ſermone nec cujusquam appellaretur aliter.*

He was the firſt Emperour who commanded himſelfe to be called Lord, and God. He ſent out his writs in this form, *Dominus & Deus noſter ſic fieri jubet.* Our Lord and God thus commandeth. Whereupon afterward this order was taken up, that neither in the writing or ſpeech of any man, he ſhould be otherwiſe called.

Edictum Domini, Deique noſtri. *Martial.* *Suetonius.*

A true forerunner of his ſucceſſour the Pope, who in the Extravagants (and well it deſerves to be put there) is ſtiled *Dominus Deus noſter Papa*, and his Decrees are ſtiled Oracles.

An Oracle ſignifieth the anſwer of God *Rom.* 3. 2. *Euſeb. Eccleſ. Hiſt. l.* 3. *c.* 15. *Portio Neronis de crudulitate.* for his cruelty a piece of *Nero Tertul.*

The ſecond perſecution was under him in the twelfth year of his reigne, he moſt cruelly perſecuted the Chriſtians, becauſe they would not give the Title of Lord to any but Chriſt, nor worſhip any but God. In this ſecond great perſecution, the beloved Diſciple of Chriſt, the Evangeliſt *John*, when he taught the Church of *Epheſus*, was baniſhed to the Iſle of *Patmos* for the Word of God, where he wrote the *Revelation*.

He was reproachfully called by the people bald *Nero*, becauſe he was like him in cruelty but bald. *Et calvo ſerviret Roma Neroni. Juvenal.*

Cletus, *Nicomedes*, *Romia*, *Theodora*, *Domicilla*, were then famous Martyrs.

He was proud like *Nero*, and perſecuted innocent Chriſtians as he did.

Tertullian called him *Neronis Portionem*,

Portionem, Euſebius Heredem, the one a part, the other the heire of *Nero*: and *Tacitus* puts onely this difference between them, that *Nero* indeed commanded cruell Murthers, but *Domitian* not onely commanded them, but beheld them himſelfe, and ſo he was *Bis Parricida* (as *Valerius* Maximus* ſaith of another) *Conſilio prius, iterum ſpectaculo.*

He cauſed the line of *David* to be diligently ſought out and extinguiſht for feare leaſt he were yet to come of the houſe of *David*, which ſhould enjoy the Kingdome.

He was ſo fearefull, that he walked almoſt continually in his Gallery, which he cauſed to be ſet with the ſtone Phengites, that by the brightneſſe thereof (as in a glaſſe, *Plin. l.* 36. *c.* 22) he might ſee what was done behind him.

As his life was like unto the life of *Nero*, ſo was he not unlike him in his death; for his owne

I. vita Agricolæ. Nero tantum ſubtraxit oculos juſſitque ſcelera, non ſpectavit. Præcipua ſub Domitiano miſeriarum pars erat videre & aſpici.

** L. 9. c. 11. Valde ſolicitus, quod ſciret ultimum vitæ diem* ſaith *Suetonius.* He was much tormented in minde, becauſe he foreknew his end. *Suetonius.*

Suetonius. Aurel. Vict. Carion.

owne wife *Domitia*, and friends conſpired againſt him, and ſlew him, his body was carried to the Grave by Porters, and buried without honour; the Senate of *Rome* alſo decreed, that his name ſhould be raſed, that all his Acts ſhould be reſcinded, and his memoriall aboliſhed quite for ever.

Aurel. Vict. & Eutropius. Carion. Chro.

He periſhed in the 45. yeare of his life, about the 15. of his reigne.

With whom both *Tacitus* and *Suetonius* end their Hiſtory.

An

An Advertiſement to the Reader.

Reader, I know Bookes have their doome according to thy capacity, and that ſuch are uſually moſt free in cenſuring other mens Workes which are leaſt able to publiſh any of their owne. But as the Poet ſaith, Carpere vel noli noſtra, vel ede tua, *Many Carpes are expected when curious eyes goe a fiſhing, and Bookes are preſſed to the warre as well as men,* Ad prælum tanquam, ad prælium. *I neither deſerve that favour from thee, nor deſire it, that thou ſhouldeſt reſpect my toyes, as* Pliny *ſaid to* Veſpaſian, Tu ſoles noſtras eſſe aliquid putare nugas, *and yet if thou beeſt ſuch a one, that* Auguſtus-*like, thou art ready to tax all the world, I know no reaſon why I ſhould regard thy cenſure; the French Proverbe ſaith,* De fol juge brieve ſentence, &

Nil

Nihil facilius quam reprehendere alium. *However, I ſhall ſay now with* Julius Cæſar, Jacta eſt alea, *I have put it to the hazard, thy applauſe ſhall not much tickle me, nor thy raſh ſentence diſcourage me. I have taken notice of a witty alluſion, uſed by divers of theſe Emperours, and others concerning them, which I thought fit to commend to thy obſervation, viz. a deſcanting as it were upon the double ſignification of the word, as firſt, that of* Julius Cæſars *Souldiers:*

Gallias Cæſar ſubegit, Nicomedes Cæſarem:

Ecce Cæſar nunc triumphat, qui ſubegit Gallias:

Nicomedes non triumphat, qui ſubegit Cæſarem.

Cæſar *did ſubdue the Gaules, and him hath* Nicomede,

Behold now Cæſar *doth triumph, who did the Gaules ſubdue:*

But Nicomede *triumpheth not, who* Cæſar *hath ſubdu'd.*

Subegit

Subegit *carrieth a double ſence, the one ſignifieth the conquering of a Nation, and ſo it is taken in the former place, as it is applyed to Gaule; the other, the wanton abuſe of the body, in which acceptation it is to be underſtood in reference to* Cæſar, *abuſed by* Nicomedes.

So in the Hiſtory of Auguſtus, Sueto-nius *ſaith,* Quaſi alii ſe puerum, alii or-nandum tollendumque jactaſſent: ne aut ſibi, aut veteranis par gratia referre-tur. *The grace lyeth in the ambiguity of the Latine word* tollendum, *which in one ſignification, is in manner equivalent with* laudandum & ornandum, *and be-tokeneth to be advanced, extolled, or lifted up, and ſo it is to be taken in good part; but in another it is all one with* tollendum de medio, *or* occidendum, *that is, to be diſpatched out of life or killed in which ſence* Auguſtus *took it; much like to that you ſhall read of* Nero *in* Martial,

Quis neget Æneæ magni deſtirpe Neronem,
Suſtulit hic matrem, ſubſtulit ille patrem.

The

The like appeareth in some of Augustus *his witty speeches, as that to* Galba, Ego te monere possum, corrigere non possum. Jocatus est ambiguo verbo, corrigitur quod reprehenditur, corrigitur quod ex distorto sit rectum, *Eras. Apophtheg.* Hoc verè est monumentum Patris colere, Colimus ea quæ veneramur, & colitur ager aut aliud simile, Gemina fuisset amphibologia, si pro monumento dixisset memoriam quod ab illo dictum arbitror. Si quidem eorum memoria nobis sacrosancta dicitur, quos vita defunctos veneramur, & memorias ad Græcorum imitationem vocamus defunctorum monumenta, *Eras. in Apoph.*

Nero *said jestingly of* Claudius, *That he left* morari inter homines, *in which Verb* morari *there is couched a double sense, which gives the grace unto this pleasant scoffe; for being a meere Latine word, and having the first sillable by nature short, it signifieth to stay, or to make long abode,*

abode, and taking it thus, Nero *might be thought to imply thus much; that* Claudius *was now departed out of the company of mortall men: but take the same word as* Nero *spake it, derived of* μωρὸς *in Greeke, which signifieth a Foole, and hath the first sillable long, it importeth, that* Claudius *played the foole no longer here in the world among men. In the time of the two first* Cæsars, *which had the Art of Government in greatest Perfection, there lived the best Poet* Virgilius Maro, *the best Historiographer* Titus Livius, *the best Antiquary* Marcus Varro, *and the best or second Orator,* Marcus Cicero, *that to the memory of man are knowne. The time that the Romane Monarchie seemed to be at his ἀκμὴ was (saith* Carion*) from* Julius Cæsar *to the end of* Antoninus *the Philosopher his reigne.*

Afterward, many filthy Monsters reigned, and many seditious and civill warres followed; therefore I have not onely inlarged the former Treatise, by inserting here

here and there ſome other ſpeciall obſerva-tions, but have made an addition alſo of ſixe more Emperours, ſince (as Sir Francis Bacon *alſo ſaith in his advancement of Learning) the ſixe next Princes were all learned, or ſingular favourers and advancers of Learning: which age (as he alſo ſaith) for temporall reſpects, was the moſt happy and flouriſhing that ever the Romane Empire (which then was a Model of the world) enjoyed: a matter revealed and prefigured unto* Domitian *in a dreame, the night before he was ſlaine; for he thought there was growne behinde upon his ſhoulders a neck, and a head of Gold, which came accordingly to paſſe, in thoſe golden times which ſucceeded.* Fulke *in his Booke of Meteors obſerveth, not long before the contention of* Galba, Otho, *and* Vitellius *for the Empire of* Rome, *there appeared three Sunnes, as it were pointing out the ſtriſe which followed ſoone after between them three for the Imperiall Diadem; of threeſcore and thir-*

teene

teene Romane Emperours (that perished within the narrow compasse of one hundred yeares) onely three dyed a naturall death in their Beds, the rest were cut off by their lusts.

It was a heavie time then with Christians, when they groaned under the Persecuting Emperours three hundred yeares together, yet in that time they had many Lucida intervalla, *many breathing spaces under Princes not altogether so bloody; there were two principall Persecuters of the Church,* Diocletian, *and* Julian, *but the last was the most pestilent.* Jerome *justly stiled him,* Canem rabidum, *and it is remarkable what is observed of him, that going forth to the Persian Warre, he asked in scoffing manner, What the Carpenters Son (meaning Christ) was doing? to whom it was answered by a good Christian,* Loculum fabricatur, *He is making a Coffin for* Julian, *which Propheticall speech was indeed verified by the event; for* Julian *was strangely wounded and*

slaine in that warre, and as in his life time he had blasphemed Christ, so he dyed blaspheming Christ, and casting up his blood towards heaven he cryed, Vicisti O Galilæe, *Thou hast overcome O Galilean.*

This may suffice to have spoken of some of the chiefe Persecutors in generall, since I purpose not to inlarge this Treatise any more, because there is little said of many of the Romane Emperours, and the History of them altogether is already written in our Mother tongue, but I intended onely at the first Ahalecta, *some choyce and pithie observations of them, if these therefore may benefit thee,* summam votorum attigi, *I have attained the end of my desires, and so I rest:*

Thy Well-wisher,

Edward Leigh.

Coc-

COCCEJUS NERVA.

DOmitian thus made away, *Coccejus Nerva* a prudent, honourable, and aged perſon was elected Emperour by the Senate, his birth was noble, and of *Italy*, in the City *Narnia*, and of the Province *Umbria*, ruling ſo well as he may be eſteemed too good a Prince long to continue in ſo bad an age; who reformed many enormities, and remitted many grievous tributes and exactions; alſo he recalled from baniſhment the Chriſtians ſeverally diſperſed, and ſuffered them to enjoy the freedome of their profeſſion, at which time *John* the Evangeliſt returned from *Pathmos* (wherein he had been

He was 66. yeares old when he was made Emperour. *Carion.*

Suidas. *Nicephorus.*

confined) unto *Epheſus*, a City in *Aſia* the leſſe, where after his returne he lived 4. yeares; the excellent temper of his Government is by a glance in *Cornelius Tacitus* touched to the life. *Poſtquam divus Nerva res olim inſociabiles miſcuiſſet, imperium & libertatem.* *Dion* writeth of him, that he was ſo good a Prince, that he once uttered this ſpeech, *Nihil ſe feciſſe quo minus poſſit depoſito imperio privatus tuto vivere*, He remembreth not to have done any thing why he ſhould not live ſecurely, and without feare of any body, although he gave over the Empire. His ſymbole was, *Mens bona regnum poſſidet.* He diſcharged the City of the new impoſitions which *Veſpaſian* and *Domitian* had laid upon them, and commanded that goods unjuſtly taken ſhould be reſtored to the owners.

In vita Agricolæ.

Sextus Aurelius writeth thus: *Quid nerva prudentius aut moderatius?*

ratius? quid Trajano divinius? quid præstantius Hadriano?

Having reigned onely one yeare, 4. moneths, and 9. dayes, he dyed of a passionate anger conceived against a Senatour, in the yeare of Christ his Incarnation 99. the 27th. day of January, and 76. of his owne age. *Dion. Cassius.*

ULPIUS TRAJANUS

NOw Nerva succeeded *Ulpius Trajanus* into the Romane Empire, in the 42. yeare of his age, who was borne neare unto *Sevill* in the Territories of *Spain*, of a Noble Family, but was much more ennobled in himselfe for his Princely endowments, which moved *Nerva* in his life time to adopt him into so high a Calling, and the whole Senate after his death joyfull to confirme his Election, and so often to honour him with the title of the most excellent Prince in publike Dedications. He raised the Romane Empire unto the very highest pitch of glory, and spread

Speed. Chron.

ſpread the power of their com-
mand into the largeſt circuit
that ever before or ſince hath
been poſſeſſed.

He ſubdued *Dacia*, made
ſubject *Armenia*, *Parthia*, and
Meſopotamia, conquered *Aſſyria*,
Perſia, and *Babylon*; paſſed *Ti-*
gris, and ſtretched the confines
of the Romane Empire unto
the remoteſt Dominions of
the *Indies*, which never before
that time had heard of the
Romane name. For his Per-
ſon, he was not learned, yet he
was a great Admirer and Be-
nefactor of Learning, a Foun-
der of famous Libraries, a
perpetuall advancer of Lear-
ned men to Office, and a fa-
miliar Converſer with lear-
ned Profeſſors. Of ſtature he
was big, of complexion ſwar-
thy, thinne of haire both head
and beard, he had a hooked
noſe, broad ſhoulders, long
hands and a pleaſant eye.

He ſtirred up the third Per-
ſecution

ſecution, wherein *Ignatius*, and *Simon* the Sonne of *Cleophas*, and many other worthy Saints of God received the crowne of Martyrdome in ſuch cruell manner, as that his other vertues are much clouded by that Taxation, for mollification whereof, he was intreated by *Plinius ſecundus*, whoſe Epiſtles to that purpoſe are yet extant. viz. the 97. of his tenth Book, where he hath this paſſage to *Trajan* concerning them; *Affirmabant hanc fuiſſe ſummam vel culpæ ſuæ, vel erroris, quòd eſſent ſoliti ſtato Die ante lucem convenire, carmenq; Chriſti, quaſi Deo, dicere ſecum invicem, ſeque Sacramento non in ſcelus aliquid obſtringere, ſed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depoſitum appellati abnegarent &c.* to which Letter *Trajan* thus replyeth; *Conquirendi non ſunt, ſi deferantur & arguantur, puniendi ſunt.* He was affable and familiar even with his inferi-

Euſebius. Eccleſ. Hiſt. l. 3 c. 30.

ours,

ours, of ſuch carriage toward his Subjects, as he himſelfe would wiſh (he ſaid) his Prince to uſe towards him, if he had been a Subject. *Æquus, clemens patientiſſimus, atque in amicos, perfidelis*, ſaith *Aurelius Victor* of him. He was a great obſerver of Juſtice, in ſo much that when he inveſted any Prætor, in giving him the Sword, he commanded him to uſe the ſame even againſt his owne Perſon, if he violated Law or equity.

Accipe gladium quem pro me ſi recte impero, ſin minus, contra me diſtringe.

Dion reporteth this Apothegme of him, *Nullum ſe unquam virum bonum male habiturum, nedum occiſurum Dies ille triplici gaudio lætus* (ſaith *Pliny* in a Panegyrick to him) *qui principem abſtulit peſſimum, dedit optimum, meliorem optimo genuit. Rara temporum fælicitas, ubi ſentire quæ velis, & quæ ſentias dicere licet*, ſaith *Tacitus* of his reigne, a man ſo exceeding well beloved of the Senate, and of the people

L. 1. Hiſt.

people of *Rome*. that after his dayes, whensoever a new Emperour was Elected, they wished unto him the good succesſe of *Augustus*, and the uprightneſſe of *Trajanus*.

He dyed by a Flux the seventh day of *August*, after he had reigned 19. yeares, sixe moneths and 15. dayes, and of his age 64.

Carion. Chron.

Ælius Hadrianus.

After the deceaſe of *Trajan*, his Nephew *Ælius Hadrianus* by the conſent of the Army, who ſwore to him obedience, was proclaimed Emperour, the Senate likewiſe confirmed their choyce, as being a man endued with gifts both of Art and Nature, anſwerable to the fortunes of his eſtate. His birth was of *Spaine*, in the City *Italica*, neare unto *Cavil*, where *Trajan* was borne; his Father Noble, and his Mother in *Gales* deſcended of an honourable ſtock. He was a great Mathematician, skilfull in Arithmetick, Geometry, and judicious Aſtrology, learned in the Greeke and Latine

It was his word, *Non mihi, ſed populo*, ſignifying that which he was often heard to ſay; *Ita ſe rempublicam geſturum, ut ſciret rem populi eſſe, non ſuam.*

Hic Græcis litteris impenſius eruditus, à pleriſq; Græculus appellatus eſt. Aurel. Vict.

Latine Tongues, well ſeene in Phyſick, and knew the vertues of Herbs, Roots, and Stones; a ſingular Muſitian both for Theory & Practiſe, and could both limbe and carve with approbation of the skilfull; but above all is the admirable report of his memory, who never (they ſay) forgot any thing that he had either read or heard. He was the moſt curious man that lived, and the moſt univerſall enquirer, in ſo much as it was noted for an errour in his minde, that he deſired to comprehend all things, and not to reſerve himſelfe for the worthieſt things; but it pleaſed God to uſe the curioſity of this Emperour as an inducement to the peace of the Church in thoſe dayes; for having Chriſt in veneration, not as a God or Saviour, but as a wonder or novelty, and having his picture in his Galliery matched with

He ſaid rightly, *Teſtibus non teſtimoniis credendum.*

Sir *Francis Bacons* Advanc. of Learn.

with *Appollonius* (with whom in his vaine imagination he thought he had ſome conformity) yet it ſerved the turne to allay the bitter hatred of thoſe times againſt the Chriſtians name, ſo as the Church had peace during his time.

He was minded (as *Lampridius* writeth) to have built a Temple to the ſervice of Chriſt, had not ſome diſſwaded him there from.

He was of Perſonage tall and very ſtrong, of a good complexion, and amiable countenance wearing the hai e of his head and beard long.

When a woman called to him paſsing by, ſaying, *Audi me Cæſar*, Heare me *Cæſar*, and he anſwered, *Non eſt * otium*, I have no leaſure, ſhe cryed out, *Noli ergo imperare*, then ceaſe to reign, at that ſpeech he being moved, ſtaid and heard the * woman. It was accounted diſcretion in him that would not diſpute his

*Some ſay this was ſpoken to *Philip* of Macedon.

* *Dion laudat Adrianum, qui in cauſis cognoſcendis fuerit & facillimus & diligentiſſimus, adeo ut uni cauſæ cognoſcendæ & dijudicandæ, ſæpè dies undecim aut duodecim tribueret, non unquam etiam noctes ſimul infumeret.*

his beſt with him excuſing himſelfe, *That it was reaſon to yeeld to him that commanded thirſty legions.*

Though he was famous for his induſtry, wit, memory, and fortunate ſucceſſe, and could in his fatall ſickneſſe command others to be ſlaine, yet death denyed ſubjection to him. His ſervant which undertooke it fled, his adopted Sonne pretended piety, his owne hand was prevented by Attendants, his ſolicited Phiſitian ſlew himſelfe that he might not ſlay the Emperour, who yet complained at his death, *Many Phiſitians have ſlaine the Emperour.* He ſported at death with theſe Verſes:

Turba medicorum Cæſarem perdidit.

Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hoſpes, comeſque Corporis,
Que nunc abibis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula
Nec ut ſoles, dabis jocos.

My

My fleeting fond poore darling,
Bodies Gueſt and equall,
Where now muſt be thy lodging?
Pale, and ſtark, and ſtript of all,
And put from wonted ſporting.

When he had reigned in great honour and love the ſpace of one and twenty years, five moneths and fifteen daies, and lived ſixty two yeares; he dyed the eighth or tenth day of *July* of a Dropſie, which malady ſo tormented him that willingly he refuſed all ſuſtenance, and languiſhed away through faintneſſe.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

VNto *Adrianus* succeeded *Antoninus Pius*, who was for his many vertues Sir-named *Pius*, and by the Senate, *Father of his Country*; He was compared for his peace and policy unto *Numa Pompilius*, the second King of *Rome*. His birth was in *Lombardy*, the Sonne of *Aurelius Fulvius*. He was a Prince excellently learned, and had the patient and subtle wit of a Schoole-man, insomuch as in common speech (which leaves no vertue untaxed) he was called *Cymini sector*, a carver, or a divider of Comine Seede, which is one of the least seeds; such a patience he had, and setled

Hunc ferè nulla vitiorum labes maculavit. Aurel. Vict.

Vixit ingenti honestate privatus, majori in imperio, Pius propter clementiam dictus est. Eutropius.

ſetled ſpirit to enter into the leaſt and moſt exact differences of cauſes; he likewiſe approached a degree nearer unto Chriſtianity, and became as *Agrippa* ſaid to *Paul*, *halfe a Chriſtian*, holding their religion and law in good opinion, and not onely ſtaying perſecution, but giving way to the advancement of Chriſtians. In his time *Juſtin Martyr* wrote notable Bookes of Apologie for the Chriſtians which were preſerved and read in the Senate of *Rome*, and mollified the Emperours minde towards them. He was favourable to all ſorts of men, having that Apothegme of *Scipio Africanus* rife in his mouth, that, *He had rather ſave one Subjects life then kill a thouſand enemies.*

His Symbole was, *Melius ſervare unum quam occidere milleas*, *Scipio Africanus* was wont to ſay, *Malle ſe unum civem ſervare quam mille hoſtes occidesa.*

He was of ſtature tall, of a ſeemely preſence, in countenance majeſticall, in manners milde, of a ſingular wit, very learned and eloquent, a great lover

lover of Husbandry, peaceable, merciſull and bounteous, he neither in his youth did any thing raſhly, nor in his age any thing negligently. In time of great famine which was in *Rome*, he provided for their wants, and maintained the people with bread and wine, the moſt of the time that the Famine laſted, making victuals to be brought from all parts, and paying for the ſame at his owne coſt.

Solus omnium principum ſine civili ſanguine fuit. Carion.

Having reigned twenty and two yeares, ſeven months, and twenty ſix dayes, he dyed of a Fever at *Porium* the ſeventh of *March*, the yeare of his life 75. and of Chriſt 162.

23 Saith *Carion.*

70 Carion.

His death was generally lamented, and the Romanes did him great honour, and made ſacrifices to him, Canonizing him for a God, and building a Temple alſo to him.

lover of Husbandry, peaceable, mercifull and bounteous, he neither in his youth did any thing rashly, nor in his age any thing negligently. In time of great famine which was in *Rome*, he provided for their wants, and maintained the people with bread and wine, the most of the time that the Famine lasted, making victuals to be brought from all parts, and paying for the same at his owne cost.

Solus omnium principum fuit, cui ... pati.

Cation.

Having reigned twenty and two yeares, seven months, and twenty sixdayes, he dyed of a Fever at *Rome* the seventh of *Aug.* the yeare of his life 75. and of Christ 161.

23 Saith Cation.

90 Cation

His death was generally lamented, and the Romanes did him great honour, and made sacrifices to him, Canonizing him for a God, and building a Ten-thousand to him.

Lucius Commodus Verus, and Marcus Aurelius, or Antonimus Philolophus.

THere ſucceeded *Antoninus*, the *Divi fratres*, the two adoptive Brethren, *Lucius Commodus Verus*, Sonne to *Elius Verus*, who delighted much in the ſofter kinde of learning, and was wont to call the Poet *Martiall* his *Virgil*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, whereof the latter who obſcured his Colleague, and ſurvived him long, was named the Philoſopher, who as he excelled all the reſt in learning, ſo he excelled them likewiſe in perfection of all royall vertues. Betwixt their

This was the firſt time wherein the Romane Empire was governed by two. *Auguſti Domitian* was *Titus* his Aſſociate, yet was he not called or accounted *Auguſtus* untill the death of his Brother *Titus*, but now two Emperours reigned at one and the ſelfe-ſame time.

natures and conditions was as much odds as between day and night; the one very moderate, loving, and induſtrious; the other proud, careleſſe, and cruell, the fruits whereof the poore Chriſtians felt; whoſe chiefeſt Pillars, *Polycarpus* Biſhop of *Smyrna*, and *Juſtin Martyr*, an excellent Philoſopher, with infinite more were put to moſt cruell deaths.

Vir quem mirari facilius quis quam laudare poſſit, à principio vitæ tranquilliſſimus adeo ut in infantia quoque vultum nec ex gaudio nec ex mœrore mutaret. Eutropius.

After his death the whole Government returned to *Antoninus Philoſophus* onely, whoſe Symbole was, *Regni Clementia cuſtos*. He was Sir-named *the Philoſopher*, not onely for his knowledge, but alſo practice of Philoſophy; he had often in his mouth that ſpeech of *Plato*, *Tunc florent reipubliçæ, quando vel Philoſophus regit, vel Rex Philoſophatur*. This good Emperour poſſeſſed the Seat of Majeſty nineteen yeares and eleven dayes, wherein he alwayes approved himſelfe in wit

wit excellent, in life vertuous; very learned and eloquent, full of clemency, juſtice, and temperance, nothing inferiour to moſt of all the worthieſt Emperours before him, nor matchable in qualities by many of the Monarchs that followed him. When his Armies were even famiſhed * for want of water, the Chriſtians by their prayers procured wine from Heaven to their great refreſhing, and the *Barbarians* were daſhed with thunder and fire, whereupon he mitigated the rage againſt Chriſts Profeſſors, and in his time the Church for the moſt part was in peace. He dyed the ſeventeenth day of *April*, in the yeare of our Lord 181. and of his owne age, 59.

Tertul. in Apolog.

*The Chriſtian Legion was after that time called, *Fulminatrix. Euſeb. Eccleſ. Hiſt.*

His Wife *Fauſtina* (by whoſe meanes partly he obtained the Empire) was a Princeſſe, but a lewd and wanton woman; one counſelled him to put her away, but he anſwered, *Si uxorem dimittimus, reddamus & dotem*, chooſing rather to have his houſe defiled then little.

Select and choyce *French* Proverbs, ſome of which were collected out of *Graterus de la Nove*, and other Authors, divers obſerved by my ſelfe when I was in *France*, Alphabetically diſpoſed and engliſhed.

A.

Aller où le Roy va à pied. *To goe where the King goes a foote.* 1. To the Stoole.

Aller ſur la Hacquenée edes Cordeliers.

To goe upon the Franciſcans Hackney, 1. to goe a foote.

Aimer n'eſt pas ſans amer. *Love is not without bitterneſſe.*

Ainſi va le monde. *So the world goeth.* Love is γλυκύπικρόν a bitter ſweet.

Amaſſer en ſaiſon, deſpencer par, raiſon, font la bonne maiſon.

A seasonable gathering, and a reasonable spending make a good house-keeping.

Amiens fut priuse en Renard, repriuse en Lion.

Amiens was taken by the Foxe, *retaken by the Lion.*

*Becauſe the Arch Duke tooke it by a ſtratagem, and *Henry* the fourth regained it by force.

Amour peut moult, argent peut tout.

Love can doe much, money can doe all.

Amour, toux, fumée & argent, on ne peut cacher conguem ent.

Love, the Cough, the Smoake and Money, can not long be hidden by any.

A pere, à maiſtre, à Dieu tout puiſſant,

Nul ne peut rendre l'equivalent.

To Father, Maſter, and God, Alſufficient,

None can render equivalent.

A petit mercier, petit panier.

Paruum parua decent.

A little Pedler, a little pack.

Apres * diſner de la mouſtarde.

After dinner muſtard.

*Weſay, *After Beefe Muſtard.*

Apres

Apres la mort le Medecin.
After death the Doctor.

Apres la playe *vient le beau temps.
Post nubila Phœbus.
After raine comes faire weather.
After a ſtorme comes a calme.

A quoi penſez vous, quand vous ne penſiez rien,

A vous reſpondre, quand vouy me demandez rien

On what thinke you when you think on nothing?

To anſwer you when you aske me nothing.

Argent contant porte medicine.
Ready monie is a ready medicine.

Argent fait tout.
Money doth all.

A rude chien faut dur lien.
A curſt Dog ge muſt be tyed ſhort.

Attente tourmente.
Expectation torments.

Au jourd hay mariè demain marri.
Married to day, ſad to morrow.

A un bon entendeur no faut que demy mot.
Halfe a word is enough to an understanding Hearer.
Verbum ſat ſapienti.

Aut

Autant de pais, autant de couſtumes.

So many Countries, ſo many Cuſtomes.

B.

We ſay, *Good words coſt nothing.*

Beau parler n'eſcorche pas la langue.

Good ſpeech flea's not the tongue.

Beauté ſans bonté eſt comme uin eſventé.

Beauty without goodneſſe is like wine that hath taken wind.

Be les filles ſe trovent au bordeau, et les beaux homines es mains du Bourreau.

The faireſt woman in the Stewes, and the hanſom'ſt man at the Gallowes.

Bon marché tire l'argent de la bourſe.

Good cheap commodities are notable pick-purſes.

A worthy nature cannot conceale it ſelfe.

Bon ſang ne peut mentir.

Good blood cannot lye.

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.

A good renowne is better then a golden girdle.

Bonne

Bonne terre mauvais chemin,
Bon advocat mauvais voisin
Bonne mule, mauvaise beste
Benne femme mauvaise teste
Good Country and bad way.
Good Lawyer and bad neighbour.
Good Mule and a bad beast.
Good Woman and a bad head.

Borgne est Roy entre les aveugles.
He that hath one eye is a King among the blinde.

G.

CE qu' on apprend au bers, dure jusques au vers.
That which one learnes in youth will continue till old age.

Cela est la Philosophie de quenoville.
It is the Philosophy of the Distaffe.

C'est un mouton de Berri, il est marquè sur le nez.
It is a Sheep of Berrie, it is marked upon the nose.

C'est un bon harquebusier, il vise aux talons & frappe le nez.

Aniculorum unt hæc delisframenta. Sur lenex.

*It is the custome of the Shepheards of that Province in *France* so to marke their sheep, therefore if in brabling or otherwise one hath received a blow on the nose, and it appeares, then men merrily say so.

It

They speake this merrily of a fart.

It is a good Harquebusier, it aimes at the heeles and hits the nose.

Chair du mouton manger de glouton.

Flesh of Mutton is meat for a Glutton.

Chascun a son tour,

Le devise du Mounsieur de Guise.

Every one hath his turne,

The devise of the Duke of Guise.

Chascun est Roy en sa maison.

Every one is King in his owne house.

Commun n'est pas comme un.

The Publicke is not as private.

Courte messe & long disner.

Short Masse, and long dinner.

D.

Deau benite le moius suffis.

Of Holy-water the lesse sufficeth.

We say, A fooles bolt is soone shot.

De tol Juge brieve sentence.

From a foolish Judge a quicke sentence.

De

De la pance vient la dance.

Dancing followes a full belly.

De mauvais payeur il faut prendre paille.

Of an ill pay-master take any thing.

Desivner de chasseurs, disner d' Advocats,

Souper de Merchants, & collation de moines.

The Huntsmans dinner, the Lawyers breakefast;

The Merchants supper, and the Monkes drinking.

Du cuyr d' autruy large cour roye.

A large thong of anothers leather.

E.

EN gouttes medicin ne voit goutte.

The Phisitian sees but little in the Gout.

En Orenge il r'y a point d' Oranges.

*In Orange * there are no Oranges.*

En pont, en planche, & en riviere,

Valet de vant & maistre derriere.

One

**Tollere nodosam niscit medicina podagram. Ovidius.*

* The Prince of *Orange* his country is fertill of all fruits save Oranges, whence came this Proverb, saith *Iodocus Sincerus* in his *Itinerarium Galliæ.*

On bridge, on plank, & on riuer,
The ſeruaunt before, & maſter after.

Entre deux ſelles le cul à terre.

Betweene two ſtooles the taile to the ground.

Entre la bouche & le verre,
Le vin ſouvent tombe à terre

Betweene the lip and the cup
The wine is often ſpilt.

Eſchorcher le Renard.

To flea the Foxe.

Eſtre ſur la bord de la foſſe.

To be vpon the brink of the pit.

Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra.

Alterum pedem in cymba charontis habere.

F.

FAire de Chaſteaux en eſpagne.

To build Caſtles in Spaine.

We ſay, *to build caſtles in the air*

Faire de ſon medecin ſon heritier.

To make his Phiſitian his heire.

Faire grond Cas de peu de choſe.

To make great account of a little thing.

* To ſpue, caſt, vomit, (eſpecially vpon exceſſiue drinking) either becauſe then one makes a noiſe like a Fox which barkes, or becauſe the ſlaying of ſo vnſauory a beaſt will make any man vomit.

Femme,

Femme, argent & vin
ont leur bien & leur venin.
Women, money, and wine,
have their good and their evill.

Femme rit quand elle peut & pleure quand elle veut.
A woman laughes when she can,
and weepes when she will.

Fille fenestriere & trotiere,
Rarement bonne mesnagere.
A gazing and gadding maid seldome proves good House-wife.

Fille qui donne s'abandonne.
A maid which gives is easily gotten.

Fille qui prend son Corps vend.
A maid which takes sells her body.
Beneficium accepisti, libertatem vendidisti, Terence.

Fille trope veuë, robbe trop vestuë, n'est pas chere tenue.
A maid often seene, a garment often worne,
Are disesteem'd, and holdin scorne

Formage, poire, & pain,
Est repas de vilain.
Cheese, bread, and peare,
Is the Husband-mans fare.

Fols sont sages quond ils se taisent.

*Fooles, are wise men when they hold their * peace.*

*Prov. 17.28. *Si ſapiens ſtultus, ſi ſtultus ſapiens.*

Pitiſſando dolium exhauritur. Terence.

G.

GOutte à goutte la mer s' eſgoute.

By drop and drop the Sea runs out.

Hommeh çhiche, jamais riche.

A covetous man is never rich.

Semper avarus eget.

Homme roux & feumme barbue, de trente pas loin les ſalüe avecques trois pierres au poing pour t'en aider à ton beſoing.

Salute no red hair'd man, nor bearded woman nearer then thirty foot off, with three ſtones in thy hand to defend thee in thy need.

I.

IEuneſſe piſeuſe, vie illeſſe diſetteuſe.

An idle youth makes a needy old age.

*This is ſpoken of one that hath a great apperite, the ſecond ſmall gut is named, *Iriunum*, becauſe it is alwaies voide, whence ſpringeth this Proverbe.

Il a touſiours une * aulne de boyaux vnides, pour feſtoyer ſes amis.

*He hath alwaies an ell * of empty guts to feaſt his friends withall.*

Il

Il eſt bien avancé qui a bien commencé.

He is well advanced who hath begun well.

Dimidium facti qui bene cæpit, habet.

Il a beau mentir qui vient de loin.

A Traveller may lye by authority.

Il gatte Comme la fange de Paris.

It ſtaineth like the dirt of Paris, Lutetia à luto.

Il a la conſcience large comme la manche d un Cordelier.

He hath a conſcience as large as a Franciſcans ſleeve.

Me quaſi pila in habet Pluto.

Il ioüe de moy à la pelotte.

He playes at foot-ball with me.

Il ment comme un Arracheur de dentes.

He lyeth like a Tooth-drawer.

Il n'eſt jamais feu ſans fumée

There is never fire without ſome ſmoake.

Il n'y a pire ſourd que celuy qui ne veut ouir.

There is none ſo deafe as he that will not heare.

Il ny a tant des moutons en Berry.

There be not ſo many ſheep in Kerry

There is ſuch ſtore of Sheep in that Province, that they have this by word when they would taxe a fellow for his notable lying, and teling of a greater nũmber then the truth.

Il ni a que la premiere pinte chere.

The firſt pint is the deareſt.

Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.

It is better late then never.

L.

LA belle plume fait le bel oyſeau.

The faire feathers make a faire fowle.

L'appetit vient en mangeant, eſt la ſoif s'en va en beuvant.

The ſtomack comes by eating, and the thirſt is quencht by drinking.

L'aſne du commun eſt touſiours malbaſtè.

The common aſſe is alwayes ill ſadled.

La ſoye eſteiut la feu de la cuiſine.

*Silke * doth quench the fire of the Kitchin.*

* Sumptuouſneſſe of apparell deſtroyes Hoſpitality and good Houſe-keeping.

La trop longue demeurer fait changer l'amy.

Too long abiding cauſeth a friend to change.

L'eau qui dort eſt pire qui celle quid court.

The ſtanding water is worſe then that which runnes.

Le couſt en fait perdre le gouſt.

The coſt takes away the deſire to the thing.

Le deſir nous tormente & l'eſpoir nous contente.

Deſire torments us, and hope comforts us.

L'habit ne fait pas le moyne.

The habit makes not the Monke. *Cucullus non facit monachum.*

Le mari veut (& doit) eſtre maiſtre, la femme veut (& doit) eſtre maiſtreſſe, mais non pas de ſon mari.

The Husband will and ought to be maſter, the wife will and ought to be miſtris, but not of her husband.

Lés mots termines en ique font au medecin la nique.

*The words ending in *ique doe mock the Phiſitian.* *Such be *Hectique, Paralitique, Apoplectique, Lathargique,* becauſe they are hardly or never cured.

Le plaiſir engendre l'autre.

One

One good turne requires another.

Lex ſalica Gallorum imperij ſucceſſor maſculus eſto.

Le Royaume du France ne tombe point en quenouille.

The Kingdome of France fails not to the diſtaffe.

Les Apprentifs ne ſont pas incontinent maiſtres.

The Prentiſes are not preſently maſters.

Les bous rendeurs ſont les bons preſteurs.

Good restorers make good lenders.

Le Soleil qui ſe leve matin,
La Femme qui parle latin,
L' enfant qui boit du vin,
Font rarement bonne fin.

The Sunne which ſhineth early in the morning,
A VVoman which ſpeaketh Latin,
A Childe that drinketh wine,
Seldome make a good end.

Le teſte d'vne Femme,
La corps d un Serjeant,
Les jambes d un Lacquai,
C'eſt un Diable parfaict.

The head of a VVoman,
The body of a Serjeant,
The leggs of a Lackey
Make a Devill perfect.

Le

Le vin ſe cognoiſt à la ſaveur, & le drap à la coleur.

Wine is known by its ſmell, and Cloath by its colour.

Lire beaucoup & rien n' entendre,

C' eſt beoucoup chaſſer & rien prendre.

To read much and underſtand nothing,

Is to hunt much & catch nothing.

M.

MA chemiſe blanche baiſes mon cul tous les dimanches.

My faire ſhirt kiſſe me behinde once a weeke.

Manger * ſon pam blauc le premer.

To eat his white bread firſt.

Mars venteux, & Auril pluvieux font le May gay & gracieux.

A windy March, and rainy April make a May trim and gay.

* It is ſpoken of thoſe who in their youth have all proſperity, but in the end ſorrow and care.

N.

N' irrit ez point les chiens, au para vant que vos ſoies aux pierres.

Provoke

Provoke not the Doggs before you be at the ſtones.

Nover l' eſguillette.

To tye the * *point.*

* A Charme which they uſe to hinder a man from accompanying with his wife.

Nourriture paſſe nature.

Nature ſurpaſſeth nature.

C.

OI, voy, & te tais, ſi tu veux veure en pais.

Heare, ſee, and be ſilent, if thou wilt live in peace.

Audi, vide, tace, ſi vis vivere in pace

Oignez vilani, il vous poindra, poignez vilain il vous oindra.

Sooth a Clowne and he will deale roughly with you, deale roughly with him, and he will ſpeake you faire.

On ne doit parler Latin devant les clercs.

One muſt take heed of ſpeaking Latine before Schollars.

On ne prend pas le lieure au ſon de Tambour.

Men catch not a Hare with the ſound of a Drum.

Oüi dire va par ville.

Heare-ſay goes through the towne.

P.

PApe par voix, Roy par nature, Empereur per force

The Pope comes by voyces, the King by nature, the Emperour by force.

Par don, on a pardon.

By a gift one obtaines a pardon.

Par l' eſchantillon on cognoiſt lo piece.

By a patterne one knoweth the whole piece.

Petite pluye abat grand vent.

A ſmall raine alwaies a great wind.

Poiſſon ſans vin eſt poiſon.

Fiſh without wine is poiſon.

Pour un plaiſir mille douleurs.

For one pleaſure a thouſand ſorrowes.

Q.

QVand Italie ſera ſans poiſon, France ſans trahiſon, Angleterre ſans guerre, lors ſera le monde ſans terre.

When Italy ſhall be without poiſon, France without treaſon, England without warre, the world ſhall be without earth.

Quand

Quand le danger eſt paſſé, le Sainct eſt oublié.

When the danger is paſt the Saint is forgotten.

Quand le ſoleil eſt couché tous les beſtes ſont à l'ombre.

When the Sun is ſet all the beaſts are in the ſhade.

Quatres bonnes meres engendrent quotre mauvaiſes filles, Grande familiarit meſpris, verité haine, vertu envie, richeſſe ignorance.

Foure good mothers beget foure bad daughters, great familiarity contempt, truth hatred, vertue envie, riches ignorance.

Quis a bon voiſin, il a bon matin.

Eſt aliquod bonum propter vicinum bonum.

He that hath a good neighbour hath a good morrow.

Qui a le bruit de ſe lever matin peut dormir juſques à diſner.

He that hath the fame of riſing early may ſleepe till dinner.

Qui a terre il a guerre.

He that hath land hath alſo ſtrife.

Qui

Qui monte plus haut qu' il ne doit, descend plus bas qu' il ne voudroit.

He that mounteth higher then he ought, shall descend lower then he would.

Qui naist de geline il ayme a gratter.

He, that comes from a Hen loves to be scratting.

Matrem proles sua sequitur.

Qui parle du loup, il en void la queue.

*He that speakes of the *Wolfe, sees his taile.*

While the Shepheards talke of the Woolfe he comes sometimes, so doth he often of whom we speake.

* Like to which is both the Latine Proverb, *Lupus est in fabula*, and the Arabick, *Quando mentionem feceris lupi, præpara illi baculum.*

Qui regimbe contre l' aiguillon, merite d' en estre picqué deux fois.

He that kicks against the prickes, deserves to be pricked twice.

Qui veut ieune chair & vieux poisson, se trove repugner la raison.

He that loves young flesh and old fish, loves contrary to reason.

Qui veult manger de noiau', qu' il casse la noix.

He

Qui vult nucleum, nucem frangat oportet.

He that will eat the kirnell, let him breake the nut.

R.

REmede contre la peſte par art fuir toſt & loing, retourner tard.

Citò longè tardè.

An artificiall remedy againſt the Plague, to fly ſoone and farre, and returne ſlowly.

Par pari referre.

Rendre la pareille.

To render the like.

Rouge ſoir & blanc matin,
C'eſt le plaiſir du pelerin.

The evening red, and the morning gray,
Are hopefull ſignes of a faire day.

S.

SI l'eſpine non picpue quand Snai,
A peine que picque jamai.

A thorne vnleſſe at firſt it pricke,
Will hardly ever pierce to the quick.

Souvent & peu manger, ce faict l'homme engraiſſer,

Often and little eating makes a man fat.

Tel

T.

TEl refuſe qui apres muſe.
He refuſeth who after bethinkes himſelfe.

Tout ſe qui reluiſt n'eſt pas or,
All is not gold that gliſtereth.

Toſt ou tard, prez au loing le fort du foible à beloing.
Soone or late, neare or farre, the ſtrong hath need of the weake.

Trois Choſes, y a d'un accord au monde, Le Preſtre, l'advocat & la mort, le Preſtre prend du vif & du mort, l'advocat du droit & du tort, & la mort prend du foible & du fort.
Three things agree in the world, The Prieſt, the Lawyer, and Death; the Prieſt takes the living and the dead, the Lawyer right and wrong, and Death the weake and ſtrong.

Trop grater cuiſt, trop parler nuiſt.
Too much ſcratching ſmarts, too much ſpeaking hurts.

Rem acu tetigiſti.

Tu as frappè au blanc,
Thou haſt hit the white.

Tu

Tu as memoire du Lieure ou Lapin, tu la pers en courant.

Thou hast as much memory as a Hare or Coney, thou hast lost it in running.

The Conv by reason of his feare is very forgetfull, whence came this Proverbe.

V.

UN coup de langue nuist plus qu' vn coup de lance.

A word hurts more then a wound.

Un homme de paille vaut une femme d' or.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

That is, to teach or professe no more, 1 Cor. 2. 2.

Un Ministre ne doit scavoir que la Bible.

A Minister ought to know no more then his Bible.

Mocking those that eat by the way.

Vouz mangez uostre chemie par ou retournerez vous.

You eat your way, which way will you returne?

FINIS.